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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with bright ...mps. 13-17 (55-63). LONDON: Monday, cloudy but dry. ...14 (48-57). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Monday, sunny. ...22 (41-72). NEW YORK: Monday, sunny. Temp. 19-28.
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dsh	Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	Rs 9	Nigeria	70 K
Andorra	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 NKr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I £22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dsh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	1 £ 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

No. 30,074 * PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1979 Established 1887

...he Strike Over ...t Times

...er to Reappear Mid-November

From Agency Dispatches

...NDON, Oct. 21 — The Times, ...n's oldest and best-known ...aper, will resume publication ... month. Management and a ...rs' union agreed today to end ...er dispute that had silenced ...per for nearly a year.

...inal all-night bargaining ses... between the management and ...National Graphical Associa... the last trade union still hold... out, produced an agreement ... before noon. The 620 NGA ...rs ratified the deal in ample ... to beat a deadline set for 4 ... after which the proprietor, ... Thomson of Fleet, had vowed ...se The Times and its sister ...aper, The Sunday Times, as ...s affiliated publications, for ... closure decision had been ...d on Thursday, only to be ...ed while a final effort was ... to negotiate.

...w the 194-year-old Times, ...bly the most famous newspa... the world, with its court cal... its unmatched letters column ...s detailed reporting of foreign ... and the crisp, crusading Sun... ...imes as well seem assured of ... more years of publication.

New Technology

... Times' management had ...ht to increase productivity, in... computerized printing tech... end wildcat labor disrup... and reduce the control that ...ful printing unions have tra...ally exercised over production ...tain's national newspapers. ... the end, in return for sizable ... raises, the unions agreed to ... a 16-percent reduction in ...ing, promised to end wildcat ...otions, and accepted some new ...ology that will remain under ...rinting unions' sole control for ...st a year.

... was not a big breakthrough," ...son official Gordon Brunton ... of the agreement, which has ...is organization an estimated ...illion, most of it in salaries for ... executives, journalists and ... workers who remained on the ...ll during the months of ul... ...ums and on-and-off negotia... that characterized the dispute.

... NGA won a craft rate of al... $500 a week for its members, ...meeting its objection to earlier ...ements in which they would ... made little more than less... ...d Times employees. Only one ...on remained unresolved — ...ing levels in the pressroom — ...hat will be submitted to bind... ...vernment arbitration.

...on leaders said the long sus...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

Sen. Kennedy making a point for his wife, Joan, and President Carter Saturday in Boston.

At Dedication of John F. Kennedy Library

Carter, Kennedy in Mild Confrontation

By Hedrick Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) — The setting was dramatic, the ceremony impressive, the audience celebrated, the moment tempting — and the political future as much on everyone's minds as the past.

"It's a delicate moment, a time for warm, glowing memories," said Lloyd Cutler, a Washington lawyer who recently joined the White House staff. "But you can't help having some sparks in the air."

Yet for all the momentum drawing them toward conflict in 1980, President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy yesterday skirted direct confrontation at the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library. Like two well-disciplined gladiators before entering the arena, they made their ritual bows to tradition and paid gracious courtesies to each other.

Each in his own way laid claim to the legacy of President Kennedy.

Mr. Carter found antecedents for his human rights policies in the civil rights policies of the Kennedy presidency, found precedent for his arms pact with the Soviet Union in the partial atomic test ban of 1963, found comfort in President Kennedy's frustrations with the limits of presidential power.

Gently, emotionally and with far greater personal than political remembrance, Sen. Kennedy laid claim to the spirit of the Kennedy presidency — to "its sense of progress and adventure and, above all, the joy of high purpose and great achievement."

Evidently with his own aspirations in mind, he vowed that the spark of John Kennedy's dream "shall never die."

But it was Mr. Carter, a strong wind from the sea whipping his hair about in the open-air ceremony, who amused the audience with some deft humor about Edward Kennedy's ambitions for the presidency.

Smilingly, he recalled a news conference of President Kennedy in 1963 when a reporter remarked, "Your brother Ted said recently that after seeing the cares of office on you, he wasn't sure he would ever be interested in being president."

The laughter rolled slowly out over an audience of perhaps 7,000 guests, and Sen. Kennedy, a few feet from the president, chuckled. The questioner, Mr. Carter continued, had asked whether President Kennedy, knowing the burdens of office, would work for the presidency again and whether he would recommend it to others. Yes, President Kennedy had replied, he would do it again, but would "not recommend it to others — at least for a while."

More laughter, and Mr. Carter concluded: "As you can well see, President Kennedy's wit, and also his wisdom, is certainly as relevant today as it was then."

Mr. Carter's speech, one of the most eloquent he

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Sought Moderate Policy

Dayan Quits Israeli Cabinet Over Occupied-Land Issue

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Moshe Dayan resigned today as Israel's foreign minister in a fundamental disagreement with the government over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Citing substantive differences with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Israel's relations with the Palestinians, Mr. Dayan portrayed himself in a series of letters and statements as increasingly estranged from the mainstream of government policy and unable to play any role in what he considered the key area of his country's foreign affairs: negotiating a form of self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

For months, the 64-year-old former battlefield commander and defense minister had urged on his Cabinet colleagues a more moderate stance toward the Palestinians — although not the Palestine Liberation Organization — in an effort to reach an accommodation in the West Bank and Gaza.

He opposed the seizure of uncultivated Arab lands in the territories, argued against some of the Jewish settlements there and met privately with leading Palestinian leftists.

One result was the appearance of a government with a rudderless foreign policy, or at least one susceptible to violent zigzags between the hard-line utterances of the chief negotiator on self-rule, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, and the more conciliatory actions and statements of Mr. Dayan.

The foreign minister's frustration with the Begin approach to what has been termed autonomy for the occupied areas was increasingly evident in recent weeks. Last week, he suggested that, if the autonomy talks were inconclusive, Israeli military administrators in the territories, seized from Jordan and Egypt respectively during the Six-Day War of 1967, should be replaced with civilians. Such statements and actions provoked the wrath of other ministers.

Israel agreed to self-rule for residents of the West Bank and Gaza as a price for getting Egypt to sign the peace treaty last March, but negotiations since then on details have bogged down. Mr. Begin has defined autonomy approximately the way the Soviet Union defines it in its "autonomous republics," that is, a measure of administrative control over local affairs, nothing more.

Under the Begin idea, Palestinians would have no legislative or judicial authority, and the territories would remain, essentially, in Israeli military hands.

Speaking to reporters after his announcement, Mr. Dayan expressed his sense of isolation from policy-making on the autonomy issue. "There is almost no meeting with leaders of other countries where this is not the central topic," he said. "And behold, I, the minister of foreign affairs, found myself in a situation in which the central topic of foreign policy is not dealt with by the Foreign Ministry or the foreign minister."

He said he was cut out because "my views do not reflect or are not the same as the basic, central ideas of this coalition."



United Press International

Accompanied by a bodyguard, Moshe Dayan returns to his Tel Aviv home following his resignation as foreign minister.

"So long as the peace negotiations with Egypt were taking place," he continued, "I dealt with diplomatic affairs — the Foreign Ministry dealt with them — and the prime minister and I held common views on the question together with the rest of the members of the team.

"But when the second chapter — the negotiations on autonomy — began, even though I was invited to head this team, I don't express the basic views on this matter held by the coalition and therefore I cannot be their mouthpiece.

"Therefore, in these circumstances there was no point in my continuing to serve as foreign minister," he said.

The government press office also released an Oct. 2 a letter from Mr. Dayan to Mr. Begin that presaged the foreign minister's resignation. "It is no secret to you that I disagree with the way and technique as well as the contents on which basis the autonomy negotiations are being conducted," Mr. Dayan wrote. Mr. Begin, who technically assumes the role of acting foreign minister pending the naming of a successor, called Mr. Dayan's departure "a serious event for the country, with national and international significance."

"We worked in understanding and in friendship," Mr. Begin said. "We shall remain friends."

Egyptian Response

CAIRO, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said today that the resignation of Mr. Dayan shows that Israel's decision to expand its settlements in the West Bank is a hindrance to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Mr. Ghali, one of Egypt's chief negotiators in the autonomy talks, said, "Mr. Dayan's resignation is proof that the Jewish settlements policy and the decision to allow Israelis to buy Arab land are considered an obstacle to the peace process." He added, "The Israeli government policy finds disagreement inside Israel itself."

Counters Castro's Denials

U.S. Outlines Military Missions of Cuba

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Government analysts report that, contrary to new denials by Fidel Castro, Cuba continues to maintain large expeditionary forces and groups of army advisers in a number of Third World countries.

Meeting a week ago in New York with several U.S. journalists and news executives, the Cuban president again insisted that his government had sent only "some advisers, some instructors," numbering fewer than 100, to a dozen or so countries.

Countering this statement, administration specialists listed by size and assignment the Cuban military missions from the large combat forces — 20,000 soldiers in Angola and 13,000 to 15,000 in Ethiopia — to smaller groups of advisers in Nicaragua and Grenada.

In addition to the Cubans, they said, there are 400 to 500 Soviet military advisers in Angola and 1,000 in Ethiopia.

$1.6 Billion in Aid

The dispatch of Cuban forces overseas, the analysts noted, is underwritten almost entirely by the Soviet Union, which has given $1.6 billion in military aid into Cuba over the last 20 years.

The Cuban troops, according to the analysts, have been trained, armed, and organized by the Russians. The Soviet advisers run training camps, military schools, and technical programs to teach local forces to operate Soviet equipment.

The analysts here said that the Cubans had gained valuable combat experience both in Angola and Ethiopia but have had their problems, too.

In Angola, where the Cubans have been fighting on the side of the Marxist government against pro-Western guerrillas, they have been hindered by what one analyst called "the base camp mentality." That means sticking close to fortified bases, as did the French and Americans against the Vietminh and Viet Cong in Indochina.

Morale Problems

The Cubans, moreover, were reported to have suffered morale problems in Angola as their soldiers have been captured occasionally by the guerrillas, tortured to death, and their bodies left to be found near the Cuban camps.

Cuban soldiers in Angola were further reported to have had difficulty in establishing good relations with the Angolans. The Cubans are poorly paid and are said to have undertaken large-scale black market operations to get extra money.

In Ethiopia, the Cubans were reported to have earned reputations as good soldiers in fighting alongside government troops against Somalis and Eritrean rebels.

But, according to analysts here, they have had an ideological problem in fighting the Eritrean separatists, whose Marxist politics are similar to their own.

Middle East

Elsewhere in Africa, Cuba has posted 300 military advisers in both the Congo and Mozambique, the analysts said. Cuba also has 100 advisers each in Guinea-Bissau and Zambia and 50 in Guinea.

In the Middle East, the Cubans were said to have 500 military advisers in Southern Yemen, the same number as the Soviet Union. The specialists said there were about 150 Cubans in Libya and Iraq although Mr. Castro has denied that there are any Cuban soldiers in Iraq.

The Cubans have 50 military advisers in Nicaragua and 50 in Grenada.

Cuba is also reported to have 200 to 300 civilian policemen and economic advisers in Vietnam and 50 to 100 in Laos.

Bus Accidents Kill 24

MADRID, Oct. 21 (Reuters) — Six Spaniards died today and more than 40 were injured when a bus carrying Andalusian grape-pickers back from France skidded off a wet road near Madrid. On Friday, 18 persons from the region of San Sebastian were killed and 32 injured at a railroad crossing in southern France when a locomotive hit a bus bringing schoolgirls and nuns home from a pilgrimage to Rome.

Role of SS-20s at Issue

U.S. Queries Russia on Missile Reduction

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) — The United States has asked the Soviet Union for clarification of its recent offer to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear arms targeted on Western Europe if the Western allies forego plans to deploy new U.S.-built missiles in the early 1980s.

The Americans want to find out in particular what the Russians will do with the SS-20, their latest threat to Western Europe, with its mobile launchers and multiple warheads.

A senior State Department official, in a briefing Friday night, disclosed for the first time that despite general skepticism in Washington about the Soviet offer, a diplomatic dialogue has been launched to see whether the Russians have a genuine desire for mutual arms control in medium-range planes and missiles or whether they are trying to keep the West at a disadvantage.

Two weeks ago, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, who is reported to be ailing again, said in a speech in East Berlin that "we are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union as compared to the present level, but, of course, only if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe."

President Carter, in referring to that offer, said on Oct. 9 that Mr. Brezhnev "is offering in effect to continue their own rate of modernization as it has been, provided we don't modernize at all." Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, also has publicly criticized the Soviet offer.

But Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has put several questions to Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin of the Soviet Union, the official said, to probe the Soviet intentions. Those questions include:

- Did Mr. Brezhnev mean that the Soviet Union will freeze the number of SS-20s now deployed in western parts of the Soviet Union? Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said recently that more than 100 SS-20s have been deployed already, and experts believe they are being deployed at the rate of five a month.
- Would the number of SS-20s be reduced and if they are removed from the western Soviet Union would they be moved to areas where they no longer would be a threat to the allies? The official said that the range of the SS-20s, armed with three warheads, makes them a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...elief Agencies Warned ...f Cuts in U.S. Food Aid

By Kathleen Teltsch

...W YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — ...e relief organizations distrib... U.S. government-donated ... abroad have been warned to ...t drastic cuts in their aid pro... because of soaring commodi...es and shipping costs.

... impact of the planned reduc... would be calamitous, accord... ...administrators of CARE and ...lic Relief Services, the leading ...ies dispensing relief supplies ...t cost under the govern... ...s Food for Peace Program.

... Agency for International De...ment (AID) has informally ...ed both agencies of the likeli... that their share of the 1980 ...ogram would be reduced from ...nned one million tons to ...00 tons and that further cur...ent might be necessary.

...hough the agencies and the ...r administration can be ex... ...d to press Congress for a sup...entary appropriation, support... the food-aid program concede ...unlikely that additional funds ...e approved this year.

Increasing Concern

...e expected cut in U.S. assist... occurs at a time of increasing ...national concern about the di... ...ions of food shortages in many ... World countries. The World ... recently has estimated that a ...n people suffer from hunger ... at least half are severely ...nourished.

...e administration has pledged ...it will provide an emergency ...program for Cambodia in the ...s of staving off starvation, ...h is said to threaten at least ... million persons; last week a ...e Foreign Affairs subcommit... ...nanimously approved $35 mil... ...o that end.

...e administration last January ... Congress for $556 million to ... the costs of buying and ship... *ping food to be dispensed by the* private organizations. In July, AID informed the voluntary agencies that, because of increased costs, the $556-million budget would not be adequate.

But the full impact of the price rise only became apparent after the Agriculture Department's market reports in August showed that wheat costs had gone up from $130 a ton in January to $170, with increases also registered for other commodities. Shipping charges also hit record levels, leading to estimates that $103 million more would be needed to fulfill the original targets.

Beside the foods donated through the agencies, the Food for Peace Program, which provides for commodities to be sold to developing countries on reduced, easy payment terms, will also require additional funds to carry out its work.

When Food for Peace was established in 1954, there were surpluses of foodstocks and the undertaking was regarded as a humanitarian way of disposing of them. But since then, virtually all the commodities traditionally used for relief have been in short supply, sending prices up sharply.

Although adequate supplies are available, the voluntary agencies fear that the needed additional funds will not be obtained in time to prevent serious damage to their operations. "We would have no choice but to scale back or even eliminate some CARE projects now *going to help mothers and children* in 38 countries," said Fred Devine, the agency's deputy executive director.

He estimated that feeding programs might have to be reduced by 25 to 30 percent. Sacrificed would be school lunch projects in Latin America and Asia and emergency help for war victims in Nicaragua.

Hussein Arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 21 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived today for a brief visit to Syria and talks with President Hafez al-Assad on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Sources said Mr. Assad is expected to discuss his recent talks with Soviet leaders.

Researchers in Monkey-Talk Debate

By David Sobel

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Thirteen years of research involving gorillas and chimpanzees that were apparently taught human language have been thrown into question by new evidence that, according to a researcher, shows that the apes may be doing nothing more remarkable than a dog does in learning to sit or heel at its master's command. Investigators are already at loggerheads in what promises to be a major dispute about whether mankind's capacity for language is unique.

Herbert Terrace of Columbia University, who spent four years teaching sign language to a chimpanzee named Nim Chimpsky, now asserts that the success of his own and related efforts can be explained as merely prompting on the part of the experimenters and mistakes in reporting the data.

"Much of the apes' behavior is pure drill," he said. "Language still stands as an important definition of the human species."

But Allen Gardner of the University of Nevada, the first to train a chimp, Washoe, to use sign language, counters that Dr. Terrace's argument is biased and unfounded.

Other scientists are divided in their response to Dr. Terrace's report. Some suggest that his study may have been too brief or that he employed too many people in teaching sign language to Nim Chimpsky.

Although several apes have acquired large vocabularies, thanks to their prodigious powers of memory, Dr. Terrace maintains that they have not yet proved themselves capable of stringing words together into meaningful sentences, which is the essence of *any spoken or sign language.*

His original intention was to raise Nim as a human child in a human family, in the hope that he would learn to use signs for some of the same reasons that motivate a child to learn to talk. Other goals were to "define more clearly what it means to be human" and to see whether humans could communicate with other intelligent beings.

In the training, which began in November, 1973, Dr. Terrace reports, Nim seemed to be able to make creative short phrases. But in 1978, after the study ended because funds ran out and Nim was returned to the Institute for Primate Studies in Norman, Okla., the researcher reviewed the records of Nim's utterances and concluded that he had overrated the animal's achievement.

Taking three and a half hours of videotape and scrutinizing each minute, Dr. Terrace saw that Nim had rarely initiated conversation; nearly 90 percent of his signs were responses to his teachers' signs. About half of his signs showed overlap, containing part or all of what his teacher had just signed.

Nim kept adding words without meaning:

'Give orange me give eat orange me eat orange give me eat orange give me you.'

If he wanted something, he always tried to grab for it first, signing only when his first attempt failed. Most of his phrases were built on what Dr. Terrace calls wild cards — words like "me," "hug," "Nim" and "more" — which were sure to elicit a positive response from his teachers.

Moreover, he interrupted constantly, failing to grasp the two-way nature of conversation that children come to appreciate. And at the stage where he should have been building longer phrases that might display some semblance of grammar, Nim just kept adding words without adding meaning, such as "Give orange me give eat orange me eat orange give me eat orange give me you."

When exposed to other chimps that knew how to sign, Nim never signed with them unless a teacher was present, coaxing him to do so.

But Dr. Gardner says the proof is already in. "We have loads and loads and loads of evidence of Washoe initiating signing," he said in a telephone interview. "The fact that she sometimes interrupts her teacher is quite normal in the context of sign language.

"The problem with all of Dr. Terrace's claims is that he keeps changing his definitions. If Washoe signs after being asked a question, he claims that's prompting. If she signs something she's seen her teacher sign, that's imitation. If she repeats something *she's said before, that's a result of* behavior reinforcement, and if she signs something only once, that's an anecdote.

"If you used the same criteria to judge human children, you'd have to conclude that they don't have language either."

Chinese Leader Arrives in Bonn To Meet Schmidt

BONN, Oct. 21 (AP) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, searching for closer economic and cultural ties with Western Europe, arrived today in Bonn from Paris on the second leg of a four-country tour.

Before Mr. Hua arrived, West German officials said that they hoped his emphasis would be on trade and commerce rather than China's long-simmering dispute with the Soviet Union over leadership of the Communist world.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the government would not permit itself to be drawn into the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Mr. Hua will confer with Mr. Schmidt tomorrow in the first of two scheduled rounds of private talks. Mr. Hua also will meet with Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, one of Europe's most outspoken anti-Soviet politicians.

During the visit, the Chinese are expected to sign three agreements, two of which provide for expanded scientific and cultural exchanges. The third allows China to open a consulate in Hamburg and West Germany to open one in Shanghai.

Even If Peace Restored

Most Refugees Rule Out Returning Home to Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Whenever refugees pouring out of Cambodia are asked what they want to do next or where they want to go, the most frequent replies are: "It is up to the Thais," or "It is up to the United Nations" or "Wherever I am told to go."

Unlike past wars in Indochina, which displaced millions of people in Vietnam and Laos as well as Cambodia, questioners no longer hear the standard answer that refugees want peace to come quickly so that they can return to their homes. Cambodians now appear to see only two alternatives, both of which they reject.

In six days of interviews this month with many groups of refugees on both sides of Cambodia's western border, one fact was driven home: Cambodians do not want to return to their country as long as their choice there is between the Vietnamese invaders and the forces fighting on behalf of the ousted Pol Pot regime.

Analysts here believe that possibly hundreds of thousands of people are moving, weakened by hunger and disease and in constant risk of being caught and killed by the warring armies, to join an estimated total of more than 200,000 Cambodians already gathered along both sides of the Thai border.

Painful Dilemma

The magnitude of this movement makes Thailand's mounting concern understandable. In view of the unwillingness of Cambodians to go home, even if peace is restored, and the evident unreadiness of third countries to accept refugees in such numbers, Thailand faces a painful dilemma.

Officials here remember the strong adverse international reaction in June, when Thailand forced 45,000 Cambodian refugees back to their country. On the other hand, the government of Premier Kriangsak Chamanan feels that for economic and political reasons it cannot offer long-term asylum to the refugees.

Yet the resistance of Cambodians in Thailand to the idea of returning to their country appears to be the only certainty in a state of mind marked by profound disarray, the emotional equivalent of the physical suffering so evident among the refugees.

Most of those questioned expressed enthusiasm for the return of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The prince was overthrown as chief of state in 1970, served as a figurehead leader for Pol Pot's Communists until their victory in 1975 and was then put under house arrest by the Pol Pot regime until the Vietnamese invasion in January. Since then he has spent most of his time in China and North Korea.

Symbol of Peace

Closer questioning disclosed, however, that Prince Sihanouk appears less a practical political choice than a symbol. Few people questioned were sure that the prince was even alive; he appeared to represent to most a symbol of peace and plenty as opposed to war and starvation.

Yem Meng, a 58-year-old former pepper grower, said that it did not matter if Prince Sihanouk were dead because perhaps one of his many sons could rule. "As long as Sihanouk is not back, I will not go back," he said at the Ban Mai Rut refugee camp. A large group participating in the conversation agreed.

Only Kheng Li Phy, a 22-year-old former soldier in the regime of President Lon Nol, who replaced Prince Sihanouk, did not agree. He said that he held the prince responsible for forming a common front with the Communists. "I will not go back to Cambodia," he said heatedly. "Not with Sihanouk, not with Pol Pot and not with the Vietnamese. If there is peace, perhaps I will visit, but never stay."

Kheng Li Phy said that he saw his father and mother die of starvation early in the Pol Pot regime and did not know whether his two brothers were still alive. He said he wanted to remain with two men and a young woman who had joined forces during their escape. The oldest among them, Li Chhay, who is 35, said that the group would like to go to the United States. He said that he last saw his wife and four children in 1977, when he fell ill and was separated from them.

Li Chhay looked to the ground in embarrassment when asked whether he wanted to look for his family. "I don't know where they are," he said. "I don't know whether they are dead or alive. I cannot go back, there is war."

Since the beginning of the refugee flow, refugee workers have been struck with the apparent readiness of Cambodians to abandon all hope of reuniting their families, though their grief at being separated is no less great than that of Vietnamese or Laotians.

The vast disruption of families during the mass murders and regimentation of Cambodia into communes and work brigades, and the chaos that resulted from the invasion by the Vietnamese, are evidently powerful factors in the striking disorientation among Cambodians. Never in individual or group interviews did any Cambodian say that all of his immediate family was with him or accounted for.



South Korean paratroopers move into central Masan Saturday after anti-government riots

Budget Surges With Indochinese Exodus

Increase in Refugees Strains UN Agency

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (IHT) — For years, the UN High Commission for Refugees has ranked well down the list of the world organization's many special agencies. This year, with the worsening of the Indochinese refugee crisis, UNHCR is, as one of its officials put it, "making the jump to the big time."

Senior officials of UNHCR, which is charged with the protection of 10 million refugees throughout the world, have other problems as well. They are working to devise ways for the necessary expansion of their operations without getting bogged down in bureaucracy or sucked into the political disputes that have bedevilled other UN agencies.

The latest annual meeting of the agency's executive committee ended here last week. UNHCR officials consider the session one of the most important ever held, partly because it offered the first opportunity to evaluate the highly publicized July conference here on Indochinese refugees, and because the executive committee — the agency's policy-making body — was recently expanded to 40 members in an effort to make it more representative.

Among the new members was China, which is now seen as cooperating actively with the UNHCR. It has agreed to give $1 million to the Indochina program and take 10,000 refugees from Thailand. The first flight to China is due to leave Bangkok this month.

To emphasize the problems hanging over the conference, it wound up a day after 80,000 more starving Cambodians crossed the border into Thailand, thus giving a new impetus to the crisis. In the kind of informal, ad-hoc diplomacy to which they are now accustomed, UNHCR officials in Bangkok are offering a six-month program of $9 million to cope with the influx and are trying as well to allay Thai fears that this will only make the refugee problem more prominent.

Increased Budget

Last year, after he took over as high commissioner from Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Poul Hartling had planned a budget of $88 million for 1979. Within a year it had been revised to more than $170 million. The agency is planning to spend $233 million in 1980.

The staff has tripled in the last decade. Of the 589 field staffers, 155 are serving in Southeast Asia. The office in Malaysia is now the largest UNHCR office in the world.

The complexity of the refugee problem has meant that UNHCR officials must deal with everything from liberation movements in southern Africa to the agreement with Vietnam for the orderly exodus of refugees. They must also try to ensure that Vietnam's moratorium on the exodus of boat people does not involve forcible detention. So far, 1,000 refugees have let under the program, and the exodus has dropped sharply.

To deal with these problems, a resettlement fund UNHCR was proposed by U.S. Vice President Mondale at the July conference to help developing countries take in refugees. The United States has offered to pay 30 percent of the initial costs on condition that the remainder is put up by other countries. Officials expect the fund to start at about $60 million. "Its main aim would be to help settle refugees in developing countries," said Ronald Davidson of the U.S. delegation.

Other Western delegates say the target is the richer countries of Latin America, which have only offered to take in 5,000 Indochinese refugees. But the fund's strongest support has come from African delegations. They are deeply concerned that Africa's refugees have been ignored because Indochina is more of a direct concern — and a threat — to the West. Thus, $105 million of the UNHCR budget for 1980 will be spent on 1 million refugees in Southeast Asia, and only $70 million on 4 million in Africa.

"We are very much in favor of the fund," said Ibrahim el Gamal, deputy commissioner for refugees for the Sudan, whose refugee population has mushroomed from 7,000 in 1965 to 400,000 today, largely as a result of the war in Eritrea.

Other Third World delegations are worried that the fund might mean that refugees never leave. A delegate from Thailand, which was spending $7 million a year on Cambodians even before last week's influx, pointed out that 43,000 Vietnamese were settled there in 1954 but that they have never integrated. "Any suggestion that refugees are permanent is political suicide," he added.

UNHCR officials, who are also worried that refugees will become "Palestinianized," strongly support the idea of a fund because it would allow the agency to concentrate on the three alternatives: repatriation, resettlement in third countries, and integration into the country of first asylum.

Officials have long argued that this would be made easier if the agency had greater financial flexibility. The agency's funds, all voluntary, are offered at a pledging session in November. They invariably fall short of what is required.

The result is that the budget has to be supplemented when a crisis breaks out through pressure on governments and through public appeals that often must compete with other agencies, like the International Red Cross.

"Of course the appeals will still be required," said Dale de Haan, deputy high commissioner. "But we would like to be a little less dependent on them".

Mr. de Haan sees the agency's main successes in the last year as resulting from patient followup work: the voluntary repatriation of 180,000 Burmese who fled to Bangladesh, and 150,000 Zaireans who fled to Angola after the Shaba invasions and about 271,000 places of final resettlement for Indochinese refugees offered at the July meeting for the year ending next May.

Like other officials, Mr de Haan sees work of this kind as dangerously dependent on the whims of public opinion. For example, a UNHCR appeal for reconstruction in Uganda — "all the rage two months ago" an official said — has only succeeded in raising $1 million instead of the $13 million requested.

The UNHCR has set up a committee of eight nations, including the United States and Thailand, to examine the proposed resettlement fund and to make recommendations by the end of the year. But some officials are worried that, after pressing the idea, Western nations will hamper its establishment by imposing rigorous conditions.

Several nations, for instance, have insisted that it should not turn into a development fund by duplicating the work of the World Bank or the UN Development Program and that it should not involve any administrative costs. "Any extra money should go to the refugees," said a Western delegate.

UNHCR officials feel that this reflects the West's general disenchantment with the way that UN agencies spend money. But they are worried that the line between "development work" and reconstruction may be difficult to draw, and that the desire to keep check on the money may lead to time-consuming meetings.

Their chief concern, however, is the suggestion that the agency may have moved too far way from its original mandate — the legal protection of refugees. The main legal instrument is the convention of 1951. But so far only 75 nations have signed it. The others are unwilling to be obligated to give refugees asylum. Several UNHCR officials see the failure to guarantee asylum as the agency's most serious failure.

Mortar Attack Kills 4

KHOK SUNG, Thailand, Oct. 21 (AP) — Four persons were killed and seven injured today when a barrage of 20 mortar rounds from Cambodia landed in an open market about four kilometers inside Thailand.

Thai officials said they believed that Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia fired the mortars. The shelling of the market, where Cambodians cross to buy black-market goods from Thai traders, occurred one day after Vietnam's acting foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, declared that Vietnamese troops would not cross the border into Thai territory.

Meanwhile, in Bangkok, President Carter's special delegation arrived today on a mission to examine the plight of the Cambodian refugees and make recommendations for U.S. aid.

EEC to Aid Cambodians

GALWAY, Ireland, Oct. 21 (UPI) — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community ended a two-day informal meeting today by declaring that they plan a large-scale aid program for starving Cambodians.

Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy of Ireland said that the EEC would prepare to take "unprecedented steps even outside the normal diplomatic channels." He said the ministers had considered airlifts of food and medical supplies, adding: "We don't care whose planes drop the supplies as long as they get to the people and not the armies."

News Analysis

Despite Unrest, Park Seems Entrenched

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (WP) — Despite student-led riots and some unusual signs of broad public disapproval, the South Korean government of President Park Chung Hee seems to be as firmly in command as at any time during his 18-year rule.

In the view of some independent observers in Seoul, Mr. Park is even more solidly entrenched than before the last 10 weeks of political unrest. They offer three explanations for his tighter grip on power:

- Another opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, has been ousted from the platform from which he challenged Mr. Park's "authoritarian" ways and no longer is considered by Mr. Park to be a serious threat.
- The institution of martial law has stopped at least temporarily the small but violent demonstrations of students, who traditionally have been a worrisome element, without the revolt spreading into Seoul, which many had expected would be quick to erupt.
- The United States has reaffirmed its military support of South Korea and signaled unequivocally that it will not use its security role there to pressure Mr. Park for a more democratic and less repressive rule.

By having his parties expel Mr. Kim from the National Assembly, Mr. Park received a public black eye that earned him some scorn in the West. The mass resignation of the opposition members of the assembly was another. And the violent demonstrations in Pusan and Masan last week showed again that underground discontent still exists.

No National Leader

But no national leader who seems capable of putting the opposition together has emerged as a result of these events. In the seven years since Mr. Park imposed his authoritarian constitution, there have been two prominent challengers. One of them, former opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, is under house arrest and the government has shut off the visits of foreign newsmen and diplomats through whom he once issued angry pronouncements against Mr. Park.

The other, Kim Young Sam, who was expelled from the legislature, is under surveillance and could be arrested at any moment. He has moderated his early statements, which seemed to be proposing a kind of coup backed up possibly by U.S. intervention. The government has made it clear that he cannot return to the assembly unless re-elected, and elections are five years in the future. He has lost the legislative immunity that protected some of his outbursts against what he called Mr. Park's "minority dictatorial rule," and his party newspaper has been silenced.

The reasons for the government crackdown run deeper than merely a fear of Kim Young Sam's criticism and the student revolts in two southern cities. The enduring nightmare of Mr. Park's regime has been an alliance among four streams of dissent: students, the opposition party, religious dissidents and a large force of low-paid workers.

For most of the last seven years, these four elements have acted separately and at no time seemed capable of joining a common cause. In the last year, however, there have been isolated instances of students joining with workers, and Mr. Kim's leadership of the New Democratic Party reached out to embrace those critics who do not take part in organized politics.

Unusual Violence

Reports vary on why the first group of Pusan National University students pushed its way into the streets and began trashing police cars and substations. The demonstrations, which evoked martial law in Pusan, were not large by comparison with previous protests. At most, about 3,000 marched in the first night of Pusan demonstrations, although they were joined by some local citizens. They were unarmed, however, in their violence.

Western sources in Seoul said last week that they expected the government to avoid a major, nationwide clampdown unless the unrest spreads to the capital.

Army in Charge

PUSAN, South Korea, Oct. 21 (NYT) — President Park Chung Hee put the South Korean Army in charge of the industrial cities of Masan and Changwon, effectively extending military control over Pusan for the first time since student anti-government demonstrations started in the region last week.

An announcement in Seoul said that Masan and its smaller neighboring city, Changwon, were put under a "garrison decree" at noon, meaning that the army took over from the police the responsibility for public order.

The decision by Mr. Park to bring military rule to the Masan-Changwon industrial complex, short of full martial law, which would entail setting up military courts to try offenders.

The Times To Reappear

(Continued from Page 1)

pension could have been avoided through normal negotiations. Reg Brady, one of the leaders, said that the dispute dragged on "because the management took an intransigent attitude and felt the best way to get their ends was to use a bludgeon."

No announcement of republication dates was made. Both papers are eager to start up as soon as possible, especially in view of the forthcoming Christmas advertising season, but the presses and some of the other equipment are reported to need attention.

Harold Evans, editor of The Sunday Times, forecast that his paper would return on Nov. 11 or 18. He said that he hoped to be back on Nov. 11, Armistice Day, "which would be a rather nice touch." The Times, he said, will probably resume publication on Nov. 13 or 14.

Under the new agreement, The Sunday Times will increase in size from 72 to 80 pages, something the unions had been unwilling to permit earlier. One of its first major features will be the memoirs of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, already published in the United States. Their appearance here was blocked by the dispute.

The Politics of Ceremony: Carter and Kennedy Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

has ever delivered, was more directly political than Sen. Kennedy's personal remembrance of his brother, but the senator made it implicitly clear that he was undeterred in his political plans and that he is driven by a sense of unfulfilled mission to seek the presidency.

But if there was anyone on the platform who seemed closest to announcing a candidacy, it was Joseph Kennedy 2d, the oldest son of the late Robert Kennedy, whose papers also will be kept in the library.

The younger Kennedy surprised the audience by picking up what he called his father's struggle on behalf of the downtrodden — migrant workers, blacks, Chicanos, Indians, Eskimos, the poor of Appalachia and ordinary working people "who too often get a raw deal from those thinking of themselves as their betters, their leaders."

There was an uneasy shifting of chairs in the audience, which included prominent public figures of the Kennedy presidency and the years since; Sen. Kennedy's face seemed to redden. Joseph Kennedy's words made him the talk of the crowd after the ceremony. Some were offended, but many felt he had upstaged the two main protagonists.

Sen. Kennedy, his wife, Joan, and others of the Kennedy clan had arrived first at the library, a soaring, white stone and glass structure overlooking the sea, to await Pres. and Mrs. Carter. When they arrived, the senator made family introductions and took the Carters on a half-hour tour of the library, with books, busts, medallions, posters and papers of John Kennedy.

The senator and other dignitaries were seated first on the outdoor stage, whose lectern was flanked by red roses. When the president entered to "Hail to the Chief," Kennedy made his way down stage, shaking hands with all the Kennedys, who responded warmly.

While the Boston Pops Orchestra played stirring, festive music, the president chatted amiably with Mrs. Kennedy and the senator. Both men, working hard at getting along with each other in a delicate situation, were quick to congratulate one another after their speeches.

Yet for all their tact and courtesy, each touched on themes that have dogged the 1980 campaign. Mr. Carter walked a careful line, honoring the legacy of one Kennedy but suggesting that another Kennedy will have his place for 1980.

Almost as if in answer to President Carter's joke, Sen. Kennedy said his brother had taught him how to ride a bike, to throw a forward pass, to sail against the wind." Momentarily he seemed overcome with emotion as he finished his speech by declaring: "The spark ignited by The journey never ends. The fire shall never die."

U.S. Asks Russia to Clarify Offer of Missile Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

danger to Western Europe even from east of the Urals.

In addition to the SS-20, the Russians have deployed hundreds of single-warhead, less-accurate SS-4s and SS-5s. The Russians also have about 90 Backfires, their newest medium-range bomber, in the European theater.

The official stressed that, "as the Soviet proposal was presented, it doesn't present anything attractive at this point."

In his East Berlin speech, Mr. Brezhnev also said as a goodwill gesture the Soviet Union was withdrawing up to 20,000 military personnel and a 1,000 tanks from East Germany in the next year.

The senior official described that part of the speech as positive, since it meant reducing the Soviet numerical advantage and perhaps spurring the deadlocked talks on mutual force reduction in Europe.

The Berlin speech by the Soviet leader has produced problems for the Western alliance because it could be used by politicians in various countries as an excuse for not going ahead with plans to announce at the NATO meeting in Brussels in December the production and deployment in the early 1980s of 572 advanced missiles.

A delegation headed by David Aaron, Mr. Brzezinski's deputy, is in Europe to discuss the situation and urge firmness by the allies on the question as well as to discuss arms control proposals that can be discussed with the Russians at the same time as the new weapons are produced and deployed.

China Trade Concessions

In the briefing, the senior official said that the Soviet Union has been informed that the Carter administration will send to Congress next week the new trade agreement with China. It will in effect mean that the Chinese will be probably given trade concessions ahead of the Russians.

Mr. Brezhnev's health was a matter of intensive intelligence efforts last week because of rumors that he had died. The senior official said that the U.S. intelligence community had nothing to confirm that Mr. Brezhnev was in danger of dying.

The official seemed less agitated than other officials over Cuban forces in Africa. Although Mr. Carter has reportedly signed a directive recently ordering a stepped-up effort to discredit the Cubans, the official said that U.S. policy toward Africa would be what it has been from the start — an emphasis on positive contributions that the United States can make to individual African countries and urging them to settle their problems by themselves.

On Chile, the official said that Mr. Vance sent a memorandum to Mr. Carter suggesting a course of action to punish the Chileans for not extraditing three former secret police officials for their alleged role in the 1976 assassination of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States. It is reported to include recommendations to cut all aid left in the pipeline and a ban on future Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees.

Heavy Floods Kill 2 In South Sinai Town

TEL AVIV, Oct. 21 (Reuters) — At least two persons were killed and several missing after heavy flooding last night in Sharm el-Sheikh, a government spokesman said today.

Strong rains flooded campsites and roads in the town at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula. Army helicopters and naval boats still were searching for missing tourists.

Afghans Arrest 2 U.K. Reporters

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters) — Michael Fathers, a Reuters correspondent in Pakistan, and his wife, Della Denman, a correspondent of The London Guardian, were arrested today in Afghanistan, British officials said.

They said that Afghan police arrested them as they were about to board an airliner to return to Pakistan. Mr. Fathers had been in Kabul on a reporting assignment since last Monday. The Afghan authorities so far have not made any statement about the arrests.

A British official visited the two journalists after their arrest but it was not reported where they were being held.

Public Floggings Resume

Pakistan Ruler Moves to Toughen Authoritarian Rule

By Stuart Auerbach

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 21 (WP) — Kale Khan, described as "a notorious smuggler," was lashed 15 times across his bare back with a leather whip one afternoon last week as thousands watched. Although he was unconscious after the beating, doctors pronounced him "out of danger."

Public lashings have resumed in Pakistan after a year's reprieve, in a signal that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq means business with his tightened martial-law administration and his crackdown on hoarders and black marketers in an effort to control soaring inflation.

Beyond that, the public floggings are interpreted here as a symbol of a shift to a harsher, more authoritarian Islamic state by Pakistan's army rulers, as they go back on their promise, made when they seized power in July, 1977, to hold elections and return the country to civilian rule.

Hundreds of Arrests

Those promises melted away with Gen. Zia's speech Tuesday night canceling elections scheduled for next month, disbanding all of Pakistan's political parties, banning all political activities and placing all newspapers and magazines under government censorship. Hundreds of arrests followed.

[The number of politicians and party workers jailed or put under house arrest since Tuesday reached a total of 372 today, according to an official count reported by the Associated Press.]

Although there has been grumbling in coffee shops and bazaars, extra squads of police and soldiers have dampened any idea of protest demonstrations. "Nobody is going to stand up and get himself lashed," a diplomatic observer commented. He noted that politicians in South Asia are used to being jailed, but not to being beaten.

A diplomat who keeps close watch on the Pakistani political scene said that Gen. Zia has turned the government into "a naked dictatorship — there's no sunshine in it." One of the few political leaders not in jail shook his head in sorrow and said, "To think that a country like Pakistan, brought up with Western democratic ideals, should turn down to the level of Afghanistan or Yemen."

Gen. Zia said in his speech that the elections had been indefinitely postponed. He told a group of Pakistani editors two days later that his martial-law government could last "maybe two years, maybe four years, maybe 10 years."

He also indicated to the editors that he believes Western-style democracy — inherited from the British when Pakistan was carved out of India in 1947 as a state for Moslems, and both were given their independence — may not be right for his country. "Where does Islam mention the modern type of election or democracy?" asked Gen. Zia, a practicing Moslem who has worked since he took power to inject Islamic ideals into the government.

"Zia is attempting a major reorientation of Pakistan politics," said a diplomat here. "Since 1947, Pakistan has been trying to develop a multiparty political system that works. Now Zia is trying to create a one-party Islamic democratic system with no popular election as we know it."

Gen. Zia has not turned against the West in his foreign policy. He is trying to mend relations with the United States so as to get U.S. economic and military help. Relations soured after reports by Western intelligence sources last spring that Pakistan was embarking on a nuclear-weapons program. The reports led Washington to end its long-standing aid program here.

Pakistan Denies

Pakistan denies it has a nuclear weapons program. However, according to reports reaching here, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has refused again to buy the argument that the Pakistani nuclear program is entirely peaceful. Observers here question whether Gen. Zia's move further away from elected civilian government will drive another wedge between the United States and Pakistan.

Pakistan needs economic help now, with its cost of living increasing by a rate of at least 15 percent this year and its foreign-exchange reserves dwindling so that now they will buy only one week's worth of imports.

Militarily, Pakistan sees itself threatened by the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan, which it says put the Russian border at the Khyber Pass. It would like the United States to prop it up militarily now, as it did in the 1960s during the height of the cold war, as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism and a counterweight to instability in Iran.

Gen. Zia made it clear last week that he is mainly concerned with the deteriorating economic situation, especially the fast-rising prices that have caused grumblings of discontent. Observers believe that the bread-and-butter issue of escalating prices, not politics, is the factor that could bring Pakistanis into the streets against the government.

The public lashings have all been for economic crimes of hoarding and black-marketeering, not for rapes and other sex crimes that drew beatings a year ago.

U.S. 'Less Optimistic'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Two days of bilateral discussions here have left U.S. officials less optimistic than ever about heading off a Pakistani drive for a nuclear weapons capability.

The talks between Mr. Vance and Pakistani foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi, as well as recent intelligence reports, also have left U.S. officials less certain than before that Pakistani nuclear explosion is at least two years away.

A Pakistani atomic test would be a grave setback for the efforts of the United States, the Soviet Union and other technologically advanced countries to curb the spread of nuclear weapons. U.S. officials believe that such an explosion would almost certain to spur Pakistan's neighbor and rival, India, to undertake its own atomic-weapons projects, and could encourage other Third World countries to seek atomic arms.

Mr. Shahi was quoted as saying that Pakistan is willing to place all of its nuclear facilities under international safeguards and inspection, but only if India does the same. India has refused so far, and shows no sign of changing its decision.

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Reporting Crisis

'estimony Suggests Delay y Three Mile Island Firm

By David Burnham

ASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) Federal investigators have ob- ed testimony indicating that e supervisors at the Three Mile nd nuclear power plant in Penn- ania fully comprehended on the day of the reactor accident e that the possible consequences e more serious than they were rting to the government.

he investigators are attempting etermine whether some officials he reactor may have violated an iguous federal requirement that report dangerous conditions to government within 24 hours af- they are noted. But, beyond the stion of legal liability, most ex- s agree that public support for lear power rests in large part on expectation that both the indus- and government regulators will orthright and candid.

he testimony bearing on the un- nanding of officials at the Three e Island reactor on March 28, first day of the accident, was ob- ed recently by the independent stigative group established by Nuclear Regulatory Commis- . The group, which is somewhat to a special prosecutor, is ded by Mitchell Rogovin, a shington lawyer.

ecause of a combination of nical and human failures, the tor core did not receive enough ling water to keep the fuel rods n melting, allowing radioactivity scape. The supervisors received y indications in the first few rs that the core had lost a signif- t amount of water, according to ier accounts, which also report- hat the officials did not believe readings that some of their in- ments provided.

he testimony obtained by Mr. ovin's staff, however, is the first gestion that the officials be- ed their instruments and under- d the significance of the indica-

obert Arnold, a senior vice ident of the Metropolitan Edi- Co., the operator of the reactor, in response to inquiries that he eved that the officials on the e had informed the government ediately of all the significant in- nation as soon as it was avail-

he investigation of the special C group, which is not scheduled nake its report public until the of this year, was continuing at same time that the President's mission on the Accident at ee Mile Island was holding its l set of closed meetings during weekend before submitting its ort to President Carter at the of the month.

arbara Jorgenson, public infor- ion director of the commission, yesterday that there would be no comment about a report in Friday's editions of The New York Times that the commission had voted to recommend a moratorium on the construction of reactors until its proposals for improving nuclear safety have been adopted.

The testimony to the special NRC group about the understanding of the officials of Metropolitan Edison during the first day of the accident was given by Brian Mehler, a shift supervisor at the plant.

Mr. Mehler initially discussed the comprehension of some officials about the seriousness of the accident during a conversation with a federal investigator last July 6. According to the notes of the investigator, which have been obtained by The Times, Mr. Mehler said that on the afternoon of the first day of the accident he was ordered not to turn on a set of pumps that provided oil to the reactor coolant pumps.

He told the investigator that he informed the supervisors that it was too late because he already had turned on the oil pumps. "Then someone said, 'Well, that means we don't have any hydrogen in there,' " the notes show.

Nuclear experts said that Mr. Mehler's account, if accurate, showed that at least some of the Metropolitan Edison officials were worried that turning on the pumps might cause an explosion because of the presence of hydrogen in the reactor.

Water Loss

Virtually the only way that this hydrogen could be formed, the experts said, was if the uranium fuel rods had lost a significant amount of the water that is designed to keep the fuel from melting.

Mr. Mehler, asked recently about his July conversation, said that it was somewhat inaccurate, but then confirmed the company's concern about an explosion. "That's not exactly what I said," he replied when his July comments were read to him. "They said they did not want to turn on the pumps because it would be a source of ignition."

When asked whether his answer did not confirm the understanding that hydrogen already was present in the reactor, Mr. Mehler said that he would not discuss the matter on the telephone because he already had been questioned about it by members of the NRC's special investigative team.

It was not until considerably more than 24 hours after the conversation with his supervisors that was described by Mr. Mehler that Metropolitan Edison informed the NRC of its belief that the core had been uncovered, according to both company and government officials.



United Press International

PORNOGRAPHY PROTEST — More than 3,000 feminists, students and activists marched in New York City Saturday to protest pornography. The parade past sex shops, peep shows and pornographic movie houses was sponsored by Women Against Pornography, a New York City group. It drew students from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Participants included former U.S. representative Bella Abzug, ... front with hat.

But 'Weather' Fugitives Not Told

FBI Ends 10-Year Pursuit of 6 Radicals

By Robert Scheer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 — The FBI has quietly ended its 10-year-old pursuit of six leaders of the Weather Underground, one of whom once was on the FBI's 10 most-wanted list and all of whom were described by the FBI as "armed and dangerous."

The Los Angeles Times has learned that last May 25 the Justice Department dropped fugitive warrants against Bernadine Dohrn and five others, stemming from the 1969 "Days of Rage" street demonstrations in Chicago. The others are Kathy Boudin, Jeffrey Carl Jones, John Gregory Jacobs, Michael Louis Speigel and Jeffrey David Powell.

Attorneys for the fugitives said that they had not been informed that the warrants had been dropped and were certain their clients are still in hiding. FBI offices and other law enforcement agencies contacted by The Times seemed unsure of the changed status of the fugitives. "It's as if the president granted amnesty to draft resisters and didn't tell them," said one attorney.

Michael Deutch, another attorney for some Weather Undergound members, expressed outrage that the fugitives and their lawyers were not told of the FBI's action. "The FBI can't justify having invested so much propaganda and energy to find them — it would be too embarrassing for the public to know that. But if they are no longer fugitives, they should make that public."

FBI spokesman Otis Cox said from Washington that the Weather Underground leaders "are free to do whatever they want." Mr. Cox said that the federal warrants were dropped because the state of Illinois had dismissed the case. He said, "We put out tremendous effort to find these people . . . We had a high priority case on it. Every available agent worked on it, if there was a spotting reported in an area."

He added that the FBI was very active in pursuing the fugitives until last May, when the Chicago FBI office received a letter from Barry Gross of the Illinois State Attorney's office saying that the charges against the fugitives had been dismissed by that state.

Formed in 1969

But Mr. Gross disputed the FBI account. He said the charges against the Weather Underground members still stand in Illinois and that the decision to drop the federal warrants was made by the FBI. He said that "the FBI reached out to our office to make inquiry whether we would guarantee prosecution of those individuals for felonies . . . and pay the cost of extradition if they would pick up those people. Basically, I told him that I can't guarantee that."

He added, "One has to remember that, although you had some people here who were involved in all sorts of things nationwide, the charges they were involved with in Chicago were not all that serious. We weren't after these people because they were involved in a bomb factory. [In Chicago] these were really street confrontations."

The Weathermen, a radical offshoot of the Students for a Democratic Society, was formed in 1969. The name derives from a line in a Bob Dylan song, "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows." Charges by Illinois of aggravated assault against members of the group during the "Days of Rage" provided the basis for the now-dropped federal warrants.

For four years after the federal warrants were issued, Ms. Dohrn, the group's apparent leader, was on the FBI's 10 most-wanted list. At one point during her fugitive years, she renamed the organization the Weather Underground because, she said, its earlier designation, the Weathermen, was sexist. In January, 1977, it was reported that Ms. Dohrn and other leaders of the group were planning "to abandon violence and concentrate on open political work."

There have been numerous reports of internal strife in the group. Some of its 22 members sought by the FBI have surfaced in recent years and received probationary sentences. One was Mark Rudd, the former Columbia University student activist who shared prominence with Ms. Dohrn in the organization.

In 1970, the organization had claimed credit for Timothy Leary's escape from a California prison; at other times it has been accused by federal authorities of violent activities, including bombings. According to the FBI, however, the warrants for the "Days of Rage" demonstrations were the only outstanding federal charges against the organization's leadership.

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To About Half Initial Proposal

Senators Cut Carter's Windfall Tax Plan

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP) — The Senate Finance Committee has approved a version of President Carter's proposed windfall profits tax that would collect only about half as much as Mr. Carter proposed or as the House voted in July.

The new tax bill, which the panel weakened with exemptions, would bring the government an estimated $141.7 billion in new taxes between now and 1990, compared to $273.4 billion in the House bill and $292 billion sought by Mr. Carter. These revenue estimates are higher than some made earlier; they assume higher oil prices in the future.

About 60 percent of the money would be placed in trust or otherwise reserved funds — $15 billion for mass-transit grants and $70 billion for cash grants to help the poor pay fuel bills and for a tax credit for middle-income users of home heating oil.

The panel also approved Friday $21.5 billion worth of tax credits for homeowners and businesses to spur conservation and the use of new forms of energy. The remaining $35.2 billion would be available for other new energy programs or whatever else Congress choses; it would simply be increased federal revenue.

The bill contains these major provisions affecting consumers:

- Cash grants of up to $400 a year for welfare and food-stamp recipients to help offset the recent sharp rise in heating oil prices, which have doubled in the past year.
- A new tax credit of up to $200 per household to help middle-income homeowners and renters who heat their houses with oil, propane or Canadian natural gas. This credit would go to families earning 20,000 a year or less.
- A new, higher $5,000 tax credit for homeowners who install solar, wind-powered or geothermal equipment, and extension of the existing $300 home insulation tax credit as well as to less exotic items such as storm windows.

$505 Billion

The administration's proposal was designed to recapture for the Treasury part of the $505-billion windfall that the oil companies are expected to reap because of Mr. Carter's decision to decontrol oil prices and because of recent price increases by oil-exporting countries.

Between now and 1990, those factors are expected to increase industry revenue by $893 billion before taxes. The oil companies would pay $388 billion in federal income taxes on this amount.

The Finance Committee bill would begin to phase out the windfall tax in 1989 and eliminate it entirely by 1992. Mr. Carter had asked that the tax be made permanent to recapture part of any future windfalls.

Although Mr. Carter said Friday that he was pleased that the panel had completed the bill, the administration was expected to try to toughen the legislation when it reaches the floor, probably early in November. However there were indications Friday that the bill could become mired in lengthy debate.

Phaseout Period

The committee is scheduled to meet Wednesday to reconsider several relatively minor issues, but Sen. Russell Long, D-La., committee chairman, has won agreement that none of the major elements of the bill would be reconsidered.

Rome Arch Section Falls

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP) — A sizable portion of the fourth-century A.D Arch of Janus near the Forum has fallen, authorities reported, forcing the closing of the area until the marble monument can be restored.

The huge revenue estimates for the Finance Committee's bill stemmed from last-minute revisions in assumptions about the future price of oil, made in part to prevent an early phaseout of the tax.

Under an amendment added by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., the windfall tax would begin phasing out as soon as the U.S. Treasury had received 90 percent of projected revenues. Under the panel's earlier projections, that would have happened in 1983.

Despite the sharp cutback from the House version of the bill, analysts said the White House may not fare too badly when the measure reaches a House-Senate conference committee. Sen. Long is expected to scrap some tax credits.

Nevertheless, the Finance Committee measure deals the White House one additional setback by repealing a key provision of the 1976 Tax Reform Act that Mr. Carter wants to preserve.

The provision, known informally as the "carryover basis" law, would increase capital gains taxes on the profits from the sale of inherited assets. Conservatives have argued that the measure should be repealed.



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Tells FBI He Was Apparently Drugged

indona's Memories of Abduction Vague

By Selwynn Raab

EW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Italian financier, Michele Sin- a, has told FBI agents and po- detectives that he has difficulty lling many details of his 10- k disappearance because he was arently drugged at times by his ors.

ir. Sindona, who says he was apped Aug. 2, a month before vas to be tried on bank fraud ges, reappeared here last Tues- Giving an account that began an abduction at gunpoint and inued with 10 weeks under the d of masked men in a window- room, he maintained that his ory of specific events might have been affected by a heart ss that weakened and confused

three bedside interrogations at tors Hospital last week by the and New York City detectives. Sindona, 59, has given his ver- of what occurred during his ppearance. His absence led to a ponement of his trial in federal t on charges related to the col- e of the Franklin National k. Law enforcement officials expressed skepticism about Sindona's assertions that he kidnapped and have described story as vague and almost im- ible to verify.

interviews yesterday, law en- ement officials familiar with the provided a more detailed ac- nt of what Mr. Sindona has telling his questioners than been available previously. Be- e of an order Friday by Federal ge Thomas Griesa forbidding enforcement officials from dis- ing the case with reporters, the ials asked for anonymity.

dge Griesa, who is presiding the pending fraud trial, said he did not believe that Mr. Sin- a's chances of a fair trial had been prejudiced so far by publicity, but that he did not think it was proper for law enforcement officials to talk about an investigation that was in progress. Officials who violate the judge's order could be charged with contempt of court.

According to the officials, Mr. Sindona has provided the following account of his disappearance:

Late on the evening of Aug. 2, the financier said, he was walking near the Hotel Pierre, where he has an apartment, when he was accosted at gunpoint by a man who ordered him into a nearby car. In the automobile, Mr. Sindona said, another person blindfolded him. Mr. Sindona said he believed that there were two other men in the car besides the gunman.

He was driven, he said, to a house that he believed to be in the suburbs. The automobile drive lasted two-and-a-half to three hours, but, Mr. Sindona said, he was uncertain if the abductors took a roundabout route to mislead him.

At the house, he was taken to a windowless room where he was held most of the time during the 10 weeks, he said. According to Mr. Sindona's account, he was usually guarded by two men who were armed with pistols. The guards were masked, Mr. Sindona said, but from the sound of their voices and their dress he believed they were in their 20s or 30s.

Mr. Sindona said he thought his captors were Italian leftists or radicals because they questioned him mainly about his financial dealings in Italy. The abductors, he said, lectured him about the superiority of communism and about his "economic crimes." They also wanted information about bribes he or others may have given to Italian officials and politicians, he told detectives and FBI agents.

About three weeks ago, Mr. Sindona said, a guard who was watching him dozed off. Mr. Sindona said that he tried to escape by fleeing through a door but that the guard awoke and shot him in the thigh. Mr. Sindona said the wound was painful and bled a lot. He was treated by someone who seemed to have medical knowledge, he said, but he was uncertain if that person was a physician.

Mr. Sindona's private physician said last week that the financier had a flesh wound in his left thigh and that no bones had been struck.

U.S. Birth Control Study Sparks Dispute Over 2 Natural Methods

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 — The first federally financed study of two natural birth control methods has found that one of them is tied for third in effectiveness among all methods, while the other is substantially less effective.

Investigators say the superior natural method is the sympto-thermal system, which relies heavily on the woman to observe closely changes in her temperature as well as certain other symptoms. The ovulation method was found to have a failure rate more than twice that of the sympto-thermal — a finding disputed by its advocates.

Conducted at seven hospital clinics in southern California with a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the study compared the two methods' pregnancy rates in 1,247 specially trained women.

On a scale of 1 to 100, said principal investigator Dr. Maclyn Wade, the pill has a failure rate of 1 or less, followed by the IUD, rated between 1.5 and 3.5. Sympto-thermal is tied with the diaphragm at about 11. Condoms and jellies and foam are next about 15, and Dr. Wade's study put the failure rate of the ovulation method at 26.

The ovulation method is based on knowing that a distinct type of mucus appears around the cervix on days when a woman is fertile, and that women can be taught to recognize that sign. Sympto-thermal depends on combination of female symptoms, mucus and temperature to determine whether ovulation has occurred.

The study showed a pregnancy rate of 26.7 percent for the ovulation method vs. 10.9 percent for sympto-thermal. The report has sparked strong criticism by the proponents of the ovulation method, who contend that its poorer showing had nothing to do with its intrinsic reliability.

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U.S. Safety Unit To Probe Air Commuter Lines

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — The National Transportation Safety Board, alarmed by the rise in commuter-airline accidents, announced yesterday that it would hold a hearing before all five board members to explore ways to correct shortcomings in the expanding industry.

There have been at least nine major crashes of U.S. commuter airliners since the beginning of 1978. The rate per 100,000 takeoffs for accidents resulting in deaths is more than five times the rate for the regular larger carriers.

Beginning Jan. 28, the panel is to look into evidence of "repeated safety deficiencies," such as shortcomings in operations, maintenance and training programs of some commuter airlines.

The commuter airlines are small carriers — there are more than 200 — to which air travelers have been shifting in significant numbers as the major airlines drop flights to many smaller towns to concentrate on more lucrative runs between bigger population centers.

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Correspondence Reveals Intimate Friendship

New Eleanor Roosevelt Letters Released

By Deirdre Carmody

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Oct. 21 (NYT) — A correspondence consisting of more than 3,000 letters between Eleanor Roosevelt and Lorena Hickok, a reporter and author, provides insights into the former first lady's life and reveals the intimate nature of a friendship between the two women that went on for 30 years until Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1962.

All of the letters were donated to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library here by Miss Hickok in 1958 with the proviso that they remain closed until 10 years after her death. She died in 1968. Last year, the letters became accessible to researchers, although at the time the correspondence attracted virtually no public attention.

The correspondence begins at the end of October, 1932, just before Franklin Roosevelt was elected to his first term as president, when Miss Hickok was assigned by the Associated Press to cover Mrs. Roosevelt. The two women had been casually acquainted since 1928 through Miss Hickok's political reporting and Mrs. Roosevelt's activities on behalf of her husband's campaign.

There were periods during the 30 years of their friendship when the two women exchanged letters almost daily, sometimes twice a day.

Diary of Minutiae

The letters to Miss Hickok, written in Mrs. Roosevelt's scrawling hand with words running together and punctuation often left out, are a diary of the minutiae of the first lady's daily life during her White House years. Their poignancy, however, lies in their tenderness and in the evident joy that the friendship brought to Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Hick, my dearest," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote on March 5, 1933, a few days after the Roosevelts moved into the White House. "I cannot go to bed tonight without a word to you. I felt a little as though a part of me was leaving tonight. You have grown so much to be a part of my life that it is empty without you even though I'm busy every minute."

"Hick darling," she wrote the next day. "Ah, how good it was to hear your voice. It was so inadequate to try and tell you what it meant. Funny was that I couldn't say je t'aime et je t'adore as I longed to do, but always remember I am saying it, that I go to sleep thinking of you."

And the following day: "Hick darling... .Oh, I want to put my arms around you. I ache to hold you close. Your ring is a great comfort. I look at it and think she does love me or I wouldn't be wearing it."

The letters will be the subject of a book by Doris Faber titled "The Life of Lorena Hickok," to be published by William Morrow & Co. Mrs. Faber's most recent book is "Presidents' Mothers," a series of profiles of mothers of U.S. presidents.

Hillel Black, the editor in chief of William Morrow, said: "We are trying in every way to avoid being sensational, and we feel that if comments should be made prior to the book's publication, that would not be appropriate."

Franklin Roosevelt Jr., the literary executor of his mother's estate, said that he had not seen the correspondence. He said that he had asked to see Mrs. Faber's manuscript before publication but that the request had been declined by the publisher. "I am just irritated that they have used property that is mine," Mr. Roosevelt said. "But until I know how they've used it, I'm forced to sit and wait."



AP

Eleanor Roosevelt

While the letters are available to the public, Mr. Roosevelt, as his mother's literary executor, retains the publication rights to all of Mrs. Roosevelt's writings. William Emerson, the director of the Roosevelt library, which is part of the National Archives, said that another proviso concerning the gift had given the library's director discretion to withhold any of the letters that might be used to "embarrass, harass or injure any living person." Accordingly, some letters have been withheld and will be reviewed in 1988.

Mr. Roosevelt described Miss Hickok as "a very good friend of all of us, quite a remarkable person with a dry sense of humor." He added, "Mother had very many close non-family friends. She needed a great deal of attention and affection. She got it from her family, although probably not enough, and from a great many other people. Today we don't understand that kind of love, which occurred between people who needed each other and gave to each other."

He said that his mother wrote letters incessantly to an array of close friends, both men and women, often in terms of great ardor. He said that the letters were all "very effusive, very loving" and contained many endearments. "Remember, my mother was brought up in an era when children read the Brontes and read Jane Austen, and they adapted that effusive form of writing," he said. "My mother's generation was the last generation that used letters as communication."

In addition to their correspondence, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Hickok, according to the letters, telephoned each other regularly.

The two women came from very different backgrounds. While Mrs. Roosevelt belonged by both birth and marriage to one of America's oldest and most patrician families, Miss Hickok was the daughter of an itinerant butter maker. When Miss Hickock was 16, after the death of her mother, she moved to Battle Creek, Mich., where she finished high school in three years and went to work for the Battle Creek Evening News.

Later, she went to work for The Minneapolis Tribune, eventually becoming Sunday editor, a substantial accomplishment for a woman in those days. She also reported on politics and football, touring the Big Ten Conference with the Minnesota team. In 1928, she joined The Associated Press in New York.

Miss Hickok reported on Mrs. Roosevelt from October, 1932, until the inauguration in March, 1933, then resigned from The Associated Press in June. That summer, she was appointed confidential observer for Harry Hopkins, the Federal Emergency Relief administrator. She traveled throughout the country making exhaustive reports on the effectiveness of local relief efforts and on the physical and mental conditions of those receiving relief assistance.

Pictures from the time show Miss Hickok to have been a large woman — the letters are filled with references to her difficulties in adhering to a diet — with dark hair pulled back in a bun. In the collection, Miss Hickock apparently said that she had cut down her consumption of corn liquor, because Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"Dear one, how I laughed over your reminiscences. Well, if I have stopped the drinking of too much corn liquor I probably have increased your chances for health in the next few years, and hangovers can't have added much to the joy of life."

Miss Hickok's letters are filled with vivid descriptions of the conditions that she found during her trips around the country and of her despair at the inadequacy of the relief program during the Depression.

In 1933, when the correspondence was most intense, Miss Hickok was 40 and Mrs. Roosevelt 48. Mrs. Roosevelt had discovered in 1918 that her husband was having an affair with her social secretary, Lucy Mercer. Although it was decided that there would be no divorce, the revelation seriously affected the marriage.

"Hick, darling," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote on March 10, 1933, on White House stationery. "Remember one thing always. No one is just what you are to me. I'd rather be with you this minute than anyone else and yet I love many other people and some often can do things for me probably better than you could, but I never enjoyed being with anyone the way I enjoy being with you."

"I couldn't bear to think of you crying yourself to sleep," she wrote Miss Hickok the next day. "Oh, how I wanted to put my arms around you in reality instead of in spirit. I went and kissed your photograph instead."

"Oh, dear one," she wrote in another letter. "It is all the little things, tones in your voice, the feel of your hair, gestures, these are the things I think about and long for."

Although the two women were known to be close friends, there is one indication in the letters that there might have been gossip about them. On Nov. 27, 1933, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote from the White House: "Dear one, and so you think they gossip about us, well they must at least think we stand separations rather well! I am always so much more optimistic than you are — I suppose because I care so little what 'they say.' "

Another time Mrs. Roosevelt told Miss Hickok about a man they knew who was getting a divorce. Then she commented that they probably would be hearing that the woman who was apparently his friend would be getting her divorce too. Mrs. Roosevelt added: "One cannot hide things in this world, can one? How lucky you are not a man!"

Miss Hickok's letters, written from hotels in the Midwest and Florida during her travels, reveal the same sense of longing for the two to be together.

"Dear," she wrote in December, 1933. "I've been trying today to bring back your face — to remember just how you look. Funny how even the dearest face will fade away in time. Most clearly I remember your eyes, with a kind of reassuring smile in them, and the feeling of that soft spot just northeast of the corner of your mouth against my lips. I wonder what we'll do when we meet — what we'll say. Well, I'm rather proud of us, aren't you? I think we've done rather well."

And in a letter that begins "Madame!" Miss Hickok wrote: "I suppose you arrived in Warm Springs [Ga.] today. Well — I'd probably not be very happy there, anyway. Oh, I guess I'm probably a little jealous. Forgive me. I know I shouldn't be — and it's only because it's been so long since I've seen you."

Trial of 6 Czech Dissidents To Open Today in Prague

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, Oct. 21 — Six prominent Czech dissidents accused of participating in "dangerous activites against the interests of the state" are to go on trial tomorrow in Prague. They are among 10 dissidents who were arrested and imprisoned May 30 for making oral and written statements considered subversive by Czechoslovakia's Communist government.

They could receive prison terms of 3 to 10 years. Their trial is expected to last three or four days, with the verdict and the sentences, if any, expected to be handed down immediately, according to Czech dissident and emigre sources in Prague and Vienna. No trial date has been set for the other four.

All 10 are among the 1,000 or so signers of Charter 77, the manifesto of a group that has grown into one of the best-known human rights organizations in Eastern Europe since its formation in January, 1977.

The trial will be followed closely by human rights activists in the West. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in August that Britain was opposed "to the deplorable situation faced by these 10 people" and would seek "an end to unjustified treatment of those who speak out for human rights everywhere in Europe." President Carter said that members of the Charter 77 movement "remain in prison facing trial for their dedication to basic human rights."

The best-known defendant in tomorrow's trial will be Vaclav Havel, Czechoslovakia's most prominent playwright. He faces the stiffest punishment. If found guilty, Mr. Havel — in addition to any sentence imposed — may be required to serve a suspended 14-month term imposed in October, 1977, for "attempting to harm Czechoslovakia's interests abroad."

Mr. Havel has been in trouble with the authorities since 1968, when he criticized the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia to crush the reformist government of Communist Party Secretary Alexander Dubcek. After the invasion, Mr. Havel lost his job as producer for Prague's Theater on the Balustrade and was forced to work as a brewery laborer. Forcing prominent figures into menial jobs is a familiar form of punishment in Czechoslovakia.

Another prominent defendant is Jiri Deinstbier, a former correspondent in Washington and elsewhere for the Czechoslovak national radio. He was one of the country's most popular broadcasters before the 1968 invasion.

Other defendants are Vaclav Benda, a computer designer and former charter spokesman forced to work as a stoker, and Peter Uhl, a technical-school teacher who has served four years in prison for "subversion of the republic."

Two women are also to be tried — Dana Nemcova, a psychologist, and Otta Bednarova, a former radio and television journalist who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1970. Chronically ill, the latter was stripped of her disability pension last year and has worked as a cleaning woman and a cloak-room attendant.

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United Press International

AIRPORT RALLY — A jumbo jetliner flies over a rally Sunday near the Tokyo international airport at Narita where an estimated 6,800 radicals and farmers protested plans to build a second runway. The radicals threw Molotov cocktails into airport compounds, burned tires and launched balloons, but authorities said airport operations were not affected. No damage or injuries were reported.

Soviet Journal Describes Emigrant's Plight in U.S.

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (NYT) — A Soviet industrial newspaper has published an article describing a Ukrainian family who emigrated to Buffalo, N.Y., only to be driven back to the Soviet Union by what were depicted as low wages, high rents, high medical costs and other woes.

The moral of the article, printed recently in the mass-circulation daily, Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, was attributed to the head of the family, Pyotr Kovalik, who was said to have told his fellow villagers on his return:

"Don't fall for this lure, good people. In the States, the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer."

The article appears to be designed to discourage anyone thinking of testing the highly restrictive Soviet laws on emigration. More important, it appeared designed to counter a widely held image of a better life in the West.

Pyotr, according to the account, was separated from his parents during World War II at the age of 3. Decades later, they established contact with him by mail. Inviting him to visit Buffalo, the parents sent gifts and color photographs, "as though to say, 'See how we live,' " the paper said.

Permission Rarely Granted

Soviet citizens who want to visit relatives abroad must go through a formidable screening process and permission is rarely granted. The newspaper account, however, made it seem easy. "Pyotr Petrovich Kovalik took a leave of absence and went across the ocean for a meeting with his parents," the article said.

When he returned to Borislav, it said, he began getting "tearful letters" begging him and his family to join them permanently and, eventually, enclosing a U.S. permanent-residence visa. In February, 1977, after applying for and receiving exit visas, Pyotr, his wife, Mariya, and their two daughters flew to Buffalo.

Things went badly from the start, the article said. No one met them at the airport. They took a taxi to the parents' house and found it locked. When the parents finally showed up, the father said: "Frankly, we didn't think you'd be able to get out of that hell."

Pyotr and Mariya tried to tell his parents about their life in the Soviet Union, but the patents dismissed it as Communist propaganda.

"Finally, the younger people were asked to leave the house," the article went on. They were given shelter by an old man of Ukrainian origin who rented an apartment for $150 a month but let them have it for half that, provided they did the housecleaning and laundry. He told them their gas bill in the winter would come to $130 a month, "and the Kovaliks recalled that their old apartment in Borislav, all conveniences included, had cost them 15 rubles a month," roughly $22.

Schooling for their older daughter came to $62 a month. Pyotr found work as a laborer for $280 a month.

"The hard physical labor, the constant anxiety and the other difficulties brought on a heart attack," the paper continued. "Kovalik was taken to a hospital. But instead of being given treatment, he was questioned about his work and income, and had to sign a guarantee that the bill would be paid."

No Word in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 21 (NYT) — Pyotr Kovalik's relatives here say they have received no word from him and his family since they went back to the Ukraine. Information they have obtained from other relatives in the Soviet Union indicates that Mr. Kovalik had appeared on the radio to denounce his stay in Buffalo and the treatment he received.

Voters Go to Polls Tomorrow

Danish Election Campaign Pits Unions Against Right

By Leonard Downie Jr.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21 (WP) — "The fundamental issue in this election," declared Ufee Ellemann Jensen, the policy spokesman in Parliament for Denmark's centrist Liberal Party, "is the question of union power. Will the unions take control of the country?"

The Liberals, supported by middle-class Danes and farmers, and the Conservatives, supported by businessmen, have formed a non-Socialist coalition with two small parties. It is trying to oust the union-based Social Democrats from power in Tuesday's national election.

Although muted in comparison with politics in many other countries, this campaign is unusually polarized by Danish standards, pitting left against right and labor supporters against anti-union voters. Danes normally run their affairs by painstakingly constructed consensus among unions, businessmen and a wide spectrum of political parties.

As elsewhere in Scandinavia, that consensus has been undermined by chronic economic problems that have made it difficult to maintain both the extensive welfare state and the high personal standard of living for which the Scandinavians are noted. Drastic decisions must be made about government spending, taxes, wages, profits and industrial investment, to curb runaway inflation, cut large budget and trading deficits, and restore the competitiveness of exports on which the economies of the Scandinavian countries depend.

In Denmark, everyone seems to agree that something must be done to reduce double-digit inflation and labor costs, but the unions have refused a freeze on wages and prices unless some of their demands are met.

They want the government to spend more money on jobs for the growing number of unemployed and to further level out wealth by reducing mortgage-interest tax deductions claimed by higher-income taxpayers. They demand that all firms be forced to share some of their profits with their workers, who would use the money to buy into the businesses. By insisting on these demands, the unions forced the government to resign last month and call Tuesday's elections.

The Social Democratic premier, Anker Jorgensen, had formed an unusual coalition with the Liberals a year ago to try to make economic changes. The coalition was destroyed when the unions forced Mr. Jorgensen to insist on their conditions for a wage freeze.

The Liberals refused, and instead moved back to the right to form a non-Socialist coalition to oust the Social Democrats. Opinion polls have forecast a close contest, with a slight shift to the right that would probably leave Denmark with a weaker government.

As usual, neither the non-Socialists nor the Social Democrats have any chance of winning a majority in the fragmented Parliament, in which 11 parties now divide t seats. And a minority governme would have less chance of winnin consensus for its policies in a mo polarized Parliament divided mo equally between left and right.

During the 1970s, the oil-price i creases that upset the economies the entire industralized world ha hit Scandinavia's trading natio particularly hard and put great nancial strains on their welfa states. "Our welfare system was c ated in a different economic time said Mr. Jensen of the Liberal P ty. "Our system of unemployme benefits, for example, was creat when we had virtually no une ployment . . ."

The total Danish tax burde which claims half or more of the erage person's income, has been creased about 1 percent each ye for the last few years in vain tempts to keep up with the cost welfare and squeeze inflation out the economy. Despite the serio long-range threat to their prospe ty, most Danes still have or can b row plenty of money, and t drives inflation still higher. C sumer prices and per-capita inco in Denmark are both among highest in the world.

Government economists, bank and most political leaders ha agreed that wages and prices shou be frozen to stop this inflation keep the cost of Danish expo from rising more. "We don't nec sarily disagree with that," s economist Preben Karlsen of Danish Trades Union Congre "But we believe that if that is only thing that is done, it will a depress the labor market, cre strikes, and lower productivi which could ruin our economy. have remained until now a note strike-free and highly productive bor force."

Whoever wins the elections find that the parliamentary sys makes economic change diffic Any party that wins more than percent of the total vote has seats Parliament. The 11 parties in last Parliament ranged from Communist and Socialist facti well to the left of the Social De crats, to the far-right Progress P of tax foe Mogens Glistrup.

Little Change Expected

COPENHAGEN, Oct. (Reuters) — The general elec will bring little change in the p ent parliamentary balance of po according to a Gallup Poll p lished today.

It showed the Social Democ emerging with 65 seats in the seat body, the same number it controls, with the Conserva gaining five seats to 20, and the lied Liberals, Center Democ and Christian Democrats virtu unchanged.

This would mean 56 seats for four-party non-Socialist coalitio a stalemate similar to the one w forced the general election.

But Economic Help to 3d World Growing

Russia Said to Cut Military Aid Pledge

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Soviet-bloc military aid commitments to less developed countries dropped sharply last year, while pledges of economic aid increased to unprecedented levels, a tally published by the CIA shows.

The largest increments in economic assistance were Soviet credit commitments of $2 billion to Morocco to develop the Meskala phosphate deposits over the next 30 years, and of $1.2 billion to Turkey for steel, aluminum and power plants.

The CIA analysis, drawing on information received before March, showed that 1978 pledges of new military aid fell to less than half of those in the previous year, when deliveries of Soviet-bloc military equipment on the basis of earlier commitments set a record of $3.8 billion.

The study, issued last week by the agency's National Foreign Assessment Center, also showed that overseas military involvement by the bloc remained at a high level, with more than 50,000 troops and military technicians in 19 countries. Most of these were Cuban soldiers in Angola and Ethiopia.

The Soviet bloc consists of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Cuba.

The fluctuations, which U.S. analysts described as among the sharpest in the last 25 years, were attributed to "rapidly changing political conditions in recipient countries" and "long periods required for implementing economic aid and for absorbing military equipment."

In terms of the prevailing ruble exchange rate, the analysts concluded that in 1978 the Soviet-bloc countries committed $5.2 billion in economic aid, principally to African and Middle Eastern countries, but also to Asian and Latin American ones, compared with $800 million pledged in 1977.

By the same measure, bloc military commitments fell from $5.6 billion in 1977 to $2.2 billion last year. The study said that a decline in arms transfers frequently followed "heavy sales years."

The new figures indicated that as a whole, the Soviet Union and its economic and military partners were approaching U.S. levels of economic assistance and military transfer.

In the 1978 fiscal year that ended a little over a year ago, the United States committed $6.8 billion in foreign economic aid and $3.2 billion in military assistance. Military sales amounted to about $8 billion.

The CIA figures did not make a clear distinction between Soviet arms sales, which were sizable and were paid for in hard currency in the case of oil producing countries, and grants to poor countries such as Ethiopia and Angola.

The patterns emerging from the agency analysis showed that the bulk of the new Soviet aid pledges were directed to North Africa appeared to focus on retaining term sources of raw material

Algeria and Libya, who hav and gas reserves, received $ bloc assistance in municipal struction projects, manufact plants and agricultural machin

At the same time the numb technical assistants from Co nist countries in both North can states continued to rise. were 11,750 bloc technicians geria last year and 22,600 in L

China Allows Exhibition Of Disputed Art Works

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Oct. 21 (NYT) — In what appears to be an important victory for artistic freedom in China, Chinese cultural officials have decided to allow a controversial exhibit of modern oil paintings and sculpture by a group of 23 artists that had earlier been banned by the police.

Two artists from the group said they had been told their works would be put on display in the Peking Art Gallery about Nov. 1.

"We've won this round," said Huang Rui, a 27-year-old painter who works in a leather goods factory. The show includes a number of abstract canvases and nudes, both long taboo in China as offensive and bourgeois, while some of the wood sculptures mock unfeeling, arrogant bureaucrats.

The Ministry of Public Security had closed an informal sidewalk exhibit the group put on three weeks ago outside the Peking Art Gallery. The police charged that it violated a government directive issued last spring restricting the display of slogans and posters to designated locations. In turn the artists answered that what they were showing was art, not political propaganda.

Then, in an unusual move, the Peking Art Association, which runs the gallery, agreed to the artists' plea to take their works inside to prevent the police from seizing them. In a further demonstration of official support, two literary art magazines have since sent reporters to the gallery to prepare stories timed for the opening of the exhibit early next month, the artists say.

The artists are not sure who gave the approval to go ahead with the new show. Some of them beli directive came from Hu Yao head of the Communist propaganda department and associate of Senior Deputy P Deng Xiaoping.

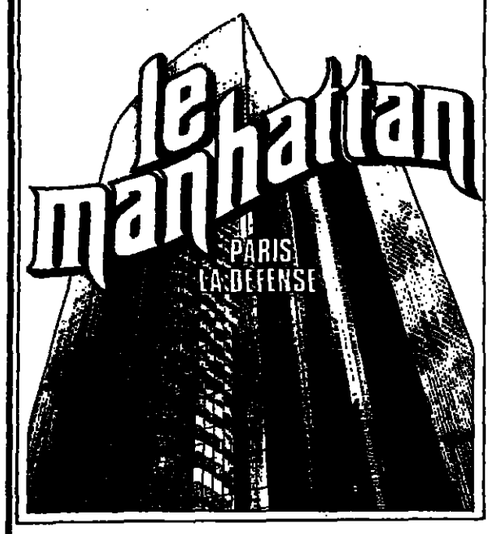
But whoever was responsi allowing the exhibit and wh the reasons, it seems to give bility to Peking's calls over t few months for "letting a hu flowers blossom" in art and ture.

At a recent press conferen na's minister of culture, Zhen, was asked if the lat Tse-tung's policy of no art fo sake still applied, that art "serve the workers and the ants." Mr. Huang, himself a er, chuckled and thrust his the direction of a large trad Chinese landscape on the wa side him. "I think you can pa anything," he said.

The paintings that the tried to seize are oils, unus China where the traditional ence for subtle watercolors a washes still predominates. The some landscapes, portraits young woman seated, an abstr rendering of the old Summer Pala outside Peking, and several nudes.

The sculpture in the show is product of Wang Keping, a 30-ye old playwright by profession has made several dozen wood heads and figures since he began experimenting with the medium la year. His works are fashioned out the bits and pieces of scrap wood including gnarled roots he h scavenged from around Peki where lumber is in extremely sho supply.

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United Press International

BREAKUP — Chinese freighter Yingshan splits in two Saturday in typhoon-spawned heavy seas off Cape Erimo on the Japanese island of Hokkaido. All 47 crewmen were rescued.

Contrary to Israeli Assurances

...iles Show Private W. Bank Land Seized

By William Claiborne

...L HADR, Israeli-Occupied West ...k, Oct. 21 (WP) — Arab villag... have produced documentary evi... ice that appears to contradict Is... li government assurances that no ...vately owned Arab land would ... used for a new Jewish settlement ... r here.

The Palestinian landowners chal... ged the Israeli Cabinet's asser... n that only so-called state land, ... public-domain land formerly ... ned by the Jordanian crown, will ... used for expansion of Jewish set... ments and for the new urban ...mmunity of Efrat.

...Cabinet spokesman Arieh Naor ... last Sunday that only state land ... being used and that the Israeli ...ernment would not "seize one ... of private land" for the settle... ts.

...he Palestinians contended on ...day, however, that privately ...ed Arab land already had been ...ged by the government and was ...g developed, behind fences, for ...at.

...he villagers showed this reporter ...ies of expropriation orders is... d on March 22, 1979, and they ...aled tracts of cultivated land ... have been fenced off by Israeli ...horities for Efrat.

...wo of the Palestinian farmers ...n accompanied this reporter to ... property tax registration office ... Bethlehem, where there is docu... tary evidence that they had paid taxes on their parcels of farmland.

But because their property, like most rural land in the West Bank, had not been surveyed and deeded, they expressed fears that they would lose their land to the Efrat settlement.

Identical notices from the absentee property office in Bethlehem were sent to at least 22 Arab landowners here informing them that they can seek compensation for land expropriated for security purposes, according to the local *muktar*, or headman.

When the government decided last Sunday to expand six existing settlements and build the Efrat outpost, it voted unanimously against expropriating any private land.

The Cabinet at first said that it would seize only state land, which comprises about 250,000 acres of the West Bank's 1.4 million acres, but the government later said that its definition of state land included undeeded property that had not been cultivated for the past 10 years. The government gave no indication that private land might already have been seized and it has said nothing about rescinding such seizures.

Fence Through Arbors

In a tour of the approximately 500 acres earmarked for Efrat, the Arab landowners pointed out a barbed-wire fence erected by Israeli authorities that cuts directly through several grape arbors. All land within the fence is legally closed, meaning it is controlled by the military governor, although the farmers said that they had been told they could harvest their crops this year.

Two of the farmers, Mohammed Hussein Said, 44, and Mousa Mohammed Mousa, 36, both from this village of 4,000 persons, said that the land had been held by their families for generations, but that they had no documentary evidence to prove it.

At the request of this reporter, they went to the tax registration office and applied for a certificate of ownership, the first step in a complex series of legal moves to obtain and register a deed.

The registration ledgers in the Bethlehem office showed that Mr. Said's father, Hussein Said Mahmoud, had registered 41 dunams (about 10 acres) in the tract slated for Efrat, and that Mr. Mousa's father, Mohammed Mousa Mahmoud, had registered 57 dunams (about 14 acres) in the same tract.

The records showed that the Said and Mousa families had paid taxes on the plots to the Jordanian government until 1957, when the parliament in Amman passed a law exempting West Bank landowners from tax if there was no water on the property. Israel has not collected land taxes on such property since it occupied the West Bank in the 1967 war.

1st New Parliament in 5 Years

Moi Expected to Get Huge Endorsement in Kenya Vote

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — Kenyans will go to the polls Nov. 8 to elect their first new Parliament in five years and to give President Daniel Arap Moi what is expected to be a sweeping endorsement.

The elections in this one-party state will bring no significant changes in foreign or domestic policy — the issues are strictly bread and butter — and no changes in the inner circle of power. But they will represent the beginning of a new era in Kenyan politics.

Since succeeding Jomo Kenyatta, who died in August, 1978, at the age of 85, Mr. Moi has moved cautiously. He has disassociated himself from the corruption and tribalism that were common during the Kenyatta era but has made only minor changes in Kenyatta's handpicked team of Cabinet ministers and national administrators.

Given the traditionally short political life of a Kenyan politician, it is expected that the 7 million eligible voters will defeat many old-time Kenyatta supporters. In the 1969 general elections, 54 percent of the members of Parliament were voted out of office. In 1974, 51 percent were turned out.

Mr. Moi will now have his first opportunity to pick his own team to administer Kenya, one of the most stable and prosperous countries in black Africa. His public statements indicate that he will seek a more even tribal balance in government and a fairer distribution of income.

Mr. Moi, 55, and his vice president, Mwai Kibaki, 47, must win in their constituencies as members of Parliament, but their re-elections are certain. Then, the nation's only party, the Kenya African National Union, will confirm them as president and vice president.

In each of the three national elections since Kenya became independent from Britain in 1963, voter participation has fallen. In 1974, only 2.6 million of the 6.3 million voters then eligible went to the polls. The representatives they sent to the 169-member Parliament generally were middle-of-the-roaders from the elite sector of society.

Political observers offer two possible reasons for the low voter turnout. Some say that the one-party system produces candidates who are different only in terms of their personalities and that the voters realize they have little influence over national decisions.

Others say the people were more politically active and enthusiastic at the time of independence when they had concrete grievances. The people still have grievances but they are seldom taken into consideration by the politicians, who usually campaign not on promises but on performances, emphasizing such things as how many schools or clinics they have built.

All the candidates must be members of Kenya African National Union, but as many as five or six compete in each district. Most of those elected will be members of Mr. Moi's Nyayo team. A Swahili word that is translated roughly as "footsteps," *nyayo* is used in connection with Mr. Moi's undefined political philosophy. Most people interpret it as a demand to handle oneself in a mature and moderate manner. Mr. Moi uses it much as Kenyatta used *harambee*, a Swahili word meaning "let's pull together."

Mr. Moi, a former schoolteacher and wealthy businessman who served as Kenyatta's vice president for 12 years, was considered little more than a yes man for Kikuyu interests when he became head of state.

But in the last 13 months he has silenced his critics with his forcefulness and statesmanship and has become increasingly popular. Whereas Kenyatta did not travel for years and became aloof from his people, Mr. Moi has visited every corner of Kenya and has been to Britain, France, Saudi Arabia and Zambia as well.

— Los Angeles Times

Peru Boasts 'Unbelievable' Foreign-Trade Recovery

By David F. Belnap

LIMA — An editorial cartoon in a local newspaper recently showed a doctor helping a patient — symbolizing the Peruvian economy — out of a sickbed. "Your recovery is unbelievable," the doctor was saying. The cartoon reflects reality, even though Peru's domestic economy still languishes near the bottom of a depression that began in the mid-1970s.

The recovery of Peru's external sector is little short of amazing, with payments for the country's exports increasing and thus providing the healthy balance of payments essential to eventual domestic recovery.

Less than 15 months ago, this country was in the midst of what economists described as the worst financial crisis in its history. Its public and private foreign debt topped $8 billion and could not be serviced without bankrupting the domestic economy. In May last year a prominent industrialist here wrote an open letter to his professional society predicting, "The country will see its industry paralyzed in a matter of weeks . . . The productive apparatus will be destroyed, carrying the banking system down with it. The nation will lose all the ground it has gained in half a century."

That calamity did not happen, owing in substantial measure to another development during May of last year: Peru's military government installed a new, all-civilian financial team whose determined policies began to achieve improvements in everything from the fiscal deficit to the foreign debt schedule.

By the end of the year, the country was able to post its first foreign trade surplus in five years and begin to correct a weak balance of payments situation that had persisted, except for one year, since 1971.

Today Peru's international credit rating is high. Arrearages in payments to suppliers and for other short-term foreign credits have disappeared. The country is meeting all current scheduled payments on its overseas debt, and next year will advance the repayment schedule to save interest charges, according to the head of the civilian financial team, Javier Silva Ruete, minister of economy and finance.

Economists now predict that within a short time, Peru's net international reserves will move into the black for the first time in several years.

Agreement With IMF

Aside from able crisis management, perhaps the most important single accomplishment of Mr. Silva Ruete, 43, and the other key member of his team, Central Reserve Bank President Manuel Moreyra, 42, was a durable standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund which opened the way for a rescheduling of foreign debt maturities and restored Peru's access to foreign bank credits.

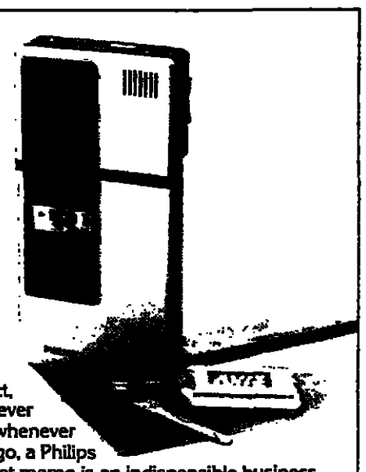
Mr. Silva Ruete and Mr. Moreyra are sticking solidly to the stabilization and austerity requirements of the standby agreement — unlike some of their predecessors, who killed earlier IMF agreements by fiscal recklessness. Good luck also was an important factor in the financial team's campaign to reverse Peru's economic fortunes. About the time the team leaders were getting together with the IMF, international prices began to rise for most of Peru's traditional products: copper, silver, lead, zinc and cotton.

Moreover, last year for the first time in 15 years, Peru became a net exporter of petroleum, pumping enough crude oil to satisfy all of its domestic needs, with enough left over to sell abroad. That is an unusual condition among the world's less-developed countries, most of which are accumulating mounting debts for imported oil.

Peru now exports about 70,000 barrels of oil a day, selling it on the spot market to the United States at prices up to $33 a barrel. Oil earnings are expected to reach $700 million this year, overtaking copper, which usually has been Peru's biggest money earner in the export field.

— Los Angeles Times

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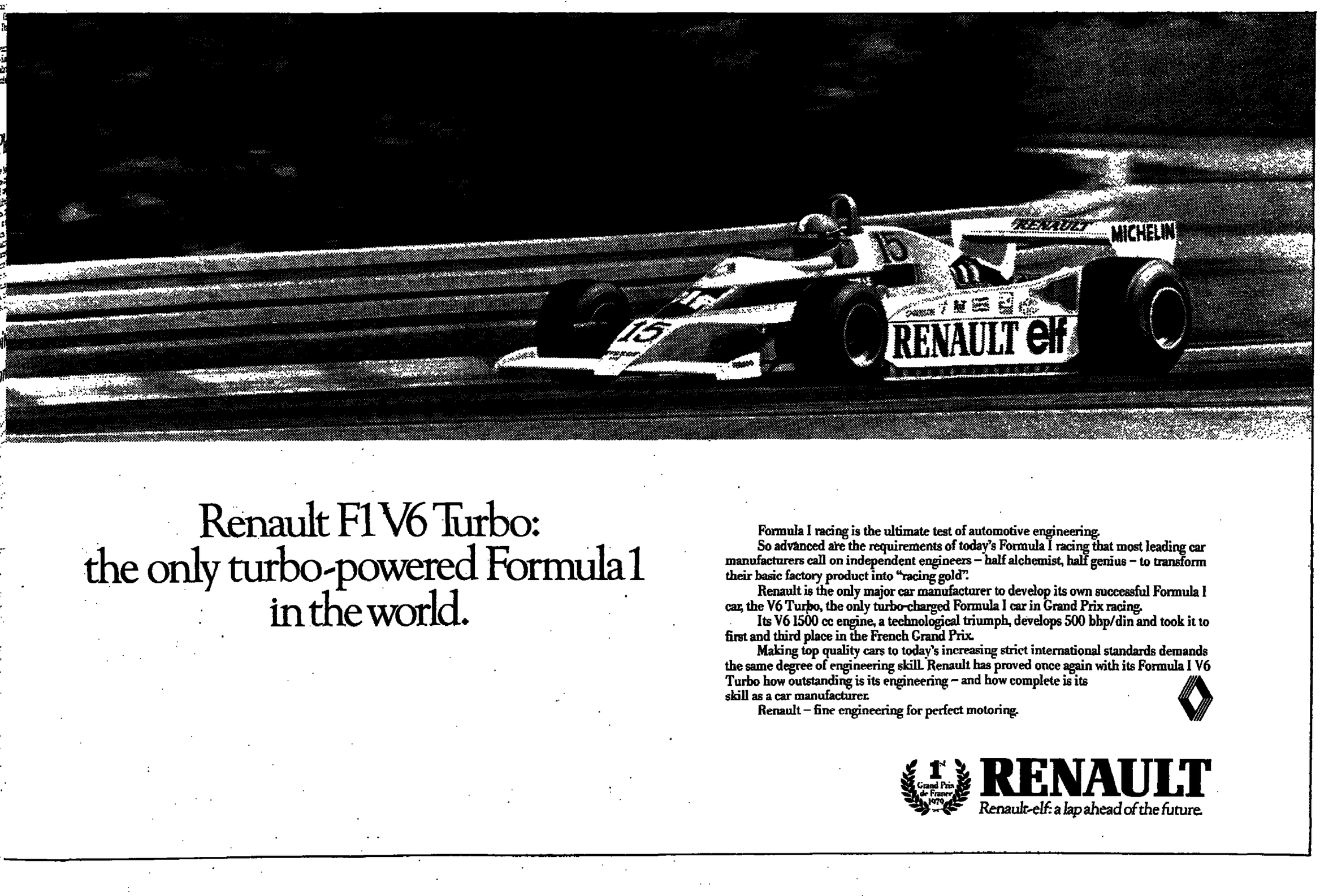
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1er Grand Prix de France 1979

RENAULT

Renault-elf: a lap ahead of the future.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Monday, October 22, 1979

Merchants of Myth

John Connally and Jesse Jackson, of all people, have now joined their voices to promote a wicked and dangerous diplomatic bargain: Trade the West Bank of the Jordan for reliable, affordable supplies of Arab oil. The former governor of Texas has made this the main plank of his foreign policy platform as he pursues the Republican nomination for president; he says the idea will save Western civilization. Jackson, a prominent black leader, cites the prospect of such a deal to explain his effort to get blacks to embrace the Palestinian cause; he says only that can protect the poor from economic disaster.

What makes this formula wicked is its unspoken assumption that the United States has an oil problem mainly because American Jews somehow prevent American politicians from forcing a quick West Bank deal on Israel. What else does Connally mean when he says the country must "now" base policy on "American interests"? These are ugly code words that have the effect of blaming Israel and Jews for gas lines, escalating oil prices and the hardship they cause.

Such loose and incendiary talk is bad enough. It is downright dangerous that Americans should be designing the terms of Arab blackmail — and around the simplistic notion that the energy crisis can be dispelled with a few new boundaries and diplomatic arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Give the Palestinians a home, we are asked to believe, and 50 years of Middle East strife will end, the global oil cartel will fold its tents and grateful Arab nations will pump more oil for lower prices than they now judge to be in their best interest.

The Palestinians certainly deserve a home. We are not here concerned with the merits of the rival territorial claims of Israelis and Palestinians. They have not behaved well toward each other and there are good American reasons, moral and strategic, for goading them toward a settlement. But there are no barrels of oil at the end of that rainbow.

The OPEC cartel has held down supplies and kept prices rising for the simple reason that the world — and above all the United States — has kept demanding more oil. The only way out of the energy bind is to use less and find more; either way will be expensive. No amount of scapegoating can alter that prospect.

Connally and Jackson seem to forget that most OPEC nations are not Arab and that Arab nations have been warring among themselves as much as with Israel; there is no single path to Saudi, Iraqi and Libyan hearts. Connally and Jackson seem not to remember that the shah of Iran, one of Israel's warm friends, raised oil prices much faster than even Saudi Arabia, and that Iran's present low production has nothing to do with Israel. They seem not to care that cynical offers of ransom — ineffective ransom at that — only invite further blackmail from every major oil producer. Not even complete disavowal of Israel would get America out of its costly energy fix. Let us certainly debate the Middle East, but not on the level of fatuous claims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Karate Politics in Korea

In its dealings with South Korea, the Carter administration has been solicitous to a fault. Since President Carter's visit to Seoul last July, President Park Chung Hee has driven the entire opposition from the parliament, turned riot police against women demonstrators and used raids and arrests to silence criticism by politicians, trade unionists and priests. The timing of the crackdown conveys open contempt for American opinion. Secretary of Defense Brown reached South Korea just as a major student uprising impelled the government to impose martial law.

If there is some blood on the red carpet, it must be because the Park regime feels Washington does not care enough to react. The cumulative effect of American concern for South Korea's paramount strategic importance has been to nullify all prior concern for human rights there.

The security of South Korea is certainly vital to the security of Japan, and what happens in Seoul has a bearing on the Asian balance of power. These are factors that justify the continued commitment of American forces to Korean defense. But that very commitment also calls for an American protest as Park more and more emulates the police-state methods of his Communist neighbor. When Carter visited Seoul, he said nothing in public about abuses of human rights to embarrass his host. Whatever he may have said in private was obviously not taken seriously. In the eyes of the Park government, the Carter visit was a triumph; to the opposition, it was close to a disaster. As the outspoken leader of the parliamentary opposition told a Times correspondent: "We asked him not to come, precisely because it could encourage Park to strengthen oppression, and all this came true."

For this and other remarks, Kim Young Sam was stripped of his party leadership and expelled from the parliament. That prompted the resignation of all 69 opposition members. But Washington managed only a muted response; the American ambassador in Seoul was temporarily recalled and Secretary Brown conveyed a letter from Carter to Park. The Korean leader knows the difference between a private remonstrance and a public denunciation.

If Carter would only find his tongue and speak bluntly about repression in South Korea, the democratic opposition would at least have some sign that American concern extends beyond strategy to the life of the Korean people. It could also have a salutary effect by stirring anxiety about the climate for South Korea's booming exports to the United States. Park may despise American opinion, but he is not foolish enough to despise American markets.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fallout From India's Bomb

India's explosion of a "peaceful nuclear device" in 1974 shocked the founding members of the nuclear club into recognizing that the policies they had adopted to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons were not working. For the first time, they saw the intimate connection that exists between some of the materials and technologies needed to run a commercial nuclear power system and those necessary to make a bomb. India had diverted a research reactor supplied by Canada and material known as heavy water exported by the United States, both intended for peaceful purposes, to make its bomb. Accordingly, the nuclear nations joined in efforts to place more controls over nuclear exports, especially those connected to weapons technology.

These efforts were the silver lining of the Indian mushroom cloud, but in one sense they came too late. The message had already gotten across that exploding a nuclear weapon, far from inflicting political costs, had in India's case actually enhanced its prestige. The United States, for one, never protested the misuse of its heavy water, at the time or later. Correcting that mistake — and trying to ensure that any other nation contemplating a nuclear explosion understood in advance that the political costs would be heavy — has been the underlying purpose of all that has been done in the name of nonproliferation since.

But recent events in South Asia threaten to unravel a good deal of what has been accomplished in nonproliferation in the past few years. Pakistan, India's longtime adversary, is building a clandestine plant, the purpose of which is almost certainly to make the highly enriched uranium necessary for atomic weapons. All diplomatic efforts to alter Pakistan's course have so far failed. Across the border, equally determined negotiations to convince India to accept international safeguards on all its peaceful nuclear facilities have also broken down. An export license for nuclear fuel for India is pending before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and, under the law, it should not be approved unless there is reason to believe that the safeguards negotiations will succeed.

Especially in light of recent upheavals in Iran and Afghanistan, there are compelling reasons for the United States to preserve functional, if not warm, relations with both India and Pakistan. But it is increasingly doubtful whether Washington has the leverage to induce either of them to change its nuclear course. The United States may therefore have nothing left to do but to ensure that whatever nuclear developments it cannot control in South Asia do minimal damage to its other nonproliferation objectives.

At the least, this means that further nuclear shipments for India not be approved without a specific quid pro quo, and that a maximum effort be made to agree in advance with our European allies on the steps that would be taken if Pakistan were to test a nuclear weapon. To be taken by surprise once is human, twice is unforgivable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

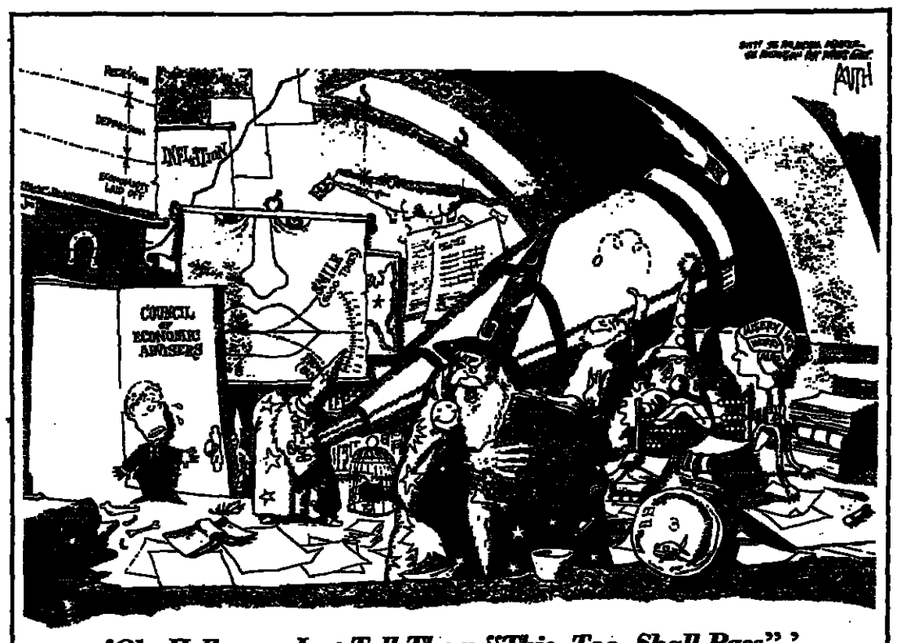
October 22, 1904

NEW YORK — Miss Agnes Adams has received word of the suicide of her brother, the Rev. Charles Adams, in San Francisco. Mr. Adams, 57, was a noted Episcopal preacher. As a result of stories that he was a "morphine fiend," he removed to San Francisco six years ago. It was there that he shot and killed Dr. John Jessup, his friend, who interfered to protect Mr. Adams' children from injury at the hands of their father. The jury acquitted him on the grounds of insanity, and he was sent to an asylum, from which he was recently released. The case of Mr. Adams made a sensation a few years ago. The family is well connected.

Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1929

WASHINGTON — A special bulletin received by the Herald today says that according to government experts, the recent stock recession is not likely to disturb general business conditions. They say the slumps are perfectly natural fluctuations. All that the market decline has done, it is pointed out from several responsible quarters, is to shake out speculators, large and small, and to draw a sharp line between those stocks that stand firmly on their companies' assets and those unable to weather the storm after an ephemeral boom. But the stock market continues to sink, swamped under an avalanche of selling orders.



'Oh, Hell . . . Just Tell Them "This, Too, Shall Pass"'

Riddle of Prague's Repression

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — On May 29, in a display of Communist-inspired discipline, Prague policemen simultaneously knocked on 10 doors and immediately arrested 10 persons, members of VONS, the Committee for the defense of Persons Unjustly Accused, a group set up last year by the leaders of the Charter 77 movement.

The 10 were split into two groups, six of whom are facing trial today on charges of subversion. The rest will be tried later.

But why Prague, why now, why with such ostentation, such disregard for justice and public opinion? Why has the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia succumbed to the temptation of holding the biggest collective political trial since the Stalin era?

Provocation

The answer is provocation, for there is no clear domestic or international justification for the intensification of repression in Czechoslovakia.

Provocation in a Communist state often is born of as many problems as it bears. The ruling party has no end of problems. Scorned and isolated by the nation, it is incapable of filling even the basic needs of the people and is well aware that its only support comes from the occupation troops. A recent series of price increases put an end to its last standing myth, that it could offer a relatively decent standard of living to a calm and obedient population.

So fragile a regime finds criticism unpalatable and opposition unbearable. Thus, to frighten malcontents and nip any opposition in the bud, Prague has carried out a permanent repression — since the invasion, the "normalization," in its terms.

Yet nothing seems to explain the new outburst of repression that is being initiated with the trial of the six VONS members. Charter 77 has always declared that it opposed subversion and terrorism. It repeated its stand even when three Gypsies attempted to hijack a bus and cross the frontier holding the passengers hostage, and when the statue of Klement Gottwald was destroyed by a bomb. These acts were considered illegal by the regime, yet they were were not the least clandestine and even less subversive.

Constitution

And Charter 77 has never committed any act contrary to the Communist constitution of Czechoslovakia.

Therefore, only one conclusion may be drawn: It is not to put an end to acts of violence or subversion that the Communist Party has decided to hold this show trial, but to provoke such acts. It is the same procedure that was used recently in the Pavel Kohout affair.

Kohout, an internationally known writer, was barred from reentering his own country, deprived of his Czech citizenship and condemned to exile not because of any political stand he had taken, but despite the fact that during this one-year stay in Vienna he abstained from any political activity and offered the regime not the slightest excuse to launch a wave of repression against intellectuals who refused to be "normalized."

The party is torn by internal contradictions, and such a party, once in power, will always look for some pretext to settle its internal accounts through some external act, even if it has to invent its enemies.

This maneuver may yet be dangerous on the international level. And it is the international scene which may explain why the Czech regime is nervous and irritable these day. The Communist Party in Prague is too weak to eradicate dissidence within the country and has, therefore, decided to put all its efforts into preventing Charter 77 from obtaining an international audience. And there are signs of an increasing solidarity between dissidents in other Communist countries and the Charter 77 movement.

But this assult on dissidents by the Prague regime is also aimed at the faction currently controlling foreign affairs in the Kremlin.

The repression in Prague comes at a time when Moscow exchanges its own dissidents, when it lets its Jews leave and as it takes greater care of its image abroad. Even East Germany, which is not known for excessive moderation toward its dissidents, has just granted a broad amnesty and allowed its most precious prisoners, Rudolf Bahro and Nico Huebner, to leave the country.

All of this is not because Leonid Brezhnev has suddenly decided to take human rights seriously, but because his overall strategy requires it, whether to facilitate the passage of the SALT accords in the U.S. Senate, to create some sort of credibility in his efforts to prevent the modernization of NATO forces or to stop the growing movement that is demanding a boycott of next year's Olpymic Games in Moscow.

Prague's insubordination can serve only to weaken Moscow's strategy. And since the authorities in Prague dare not undertake any action without the approval of the Kremlin, there can be only one plausible explanation to this act of indiscipline: The factional struggle now going on in the Kremlin over the Brezhnev inheritance has given rise to a similar struggle among the rulers in Prague.

Moscow transmits its orders to Prague through two different channels: the Soviet Embassy, which relays its political decisions, and the political department of the Red Army Command in Litomierzyce, which carries the word from the Soviet chief of staff. The "messages" that go through these two channels do not always coincide.

An incident pitted one against the other two months ago, when the date for the trial of the six had been set for Aug. 20, the anniversary of the 1968 invasion. But that was just a few weeks after the Vienna summit conference and the provocation was far too evident and far too brutal. Brezhnev ordered the trial posponed.

It is hard to tell which faction pressed Gustav Husak, the president of Czechoslovakia, to launch this campaign of repression, thereby acting against Brezhnev's diplomatic strategy and thus striking a blow at detente. Yet, it is evident that hardliners are today in control of Prague.

That much is obvious for Prague; as for Moscow . . .

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

The Real Choices Before Carter

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It always is agreeable to think of the agreeable Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., as I did when a mailing from Citizens for Democratic Alternatives in 1980 ("The National Clearing House to Draft Kennedy") announced: Senator Fred Harris Endorses Kennedy.

Ah, nostalgia may not be all it once was, but it isn't half bad. Until 1971, Harris was a senator from Oklahoma. Today, he teaches political science at the University of New Mexico. He is intelligent, amiable and humorous. When he ran poorly in the 1976 New Hampshire primary, he said, "Shucks, I am for the little people and they are too little to reach the levers on voting machines."

Udall, who can be mirthful about most things, will be forgiven for wincing at the mere mention of Harris. Were it not for Harris, Udall probably would have been the Democratic nominee in 1976. Udall lost the New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Michigan primaries by fewer votes than Harris won on the liberal side of the Democratic field. It is symbolic that this time around, Harris, who in 1976 was a "populist" candidate on his party's fringe, is paddling along in his party's mainstream, opposing the "populist" incumbent.

Flow of Funds

What was smilingly called the Florida "test" showed this: Running in a state next door to home, with a campaign organization in high gear and using all the powers of the presidency against an undeclared and non-campaigning rival, in a fiasco involving less than 2 percent of eligible Democrats, Jimmy Carter can do adequately. Federal funds flowed into Florida faster than at any time since . . . the last time. (President Ford loosed a cataract of tax dollars in his struggle with Ronald Reagan in 1976). Samuel Butler could be thought of as the muse of presidential politics in Florida:

What makes all doctrines plain and clear?
About two hundred pounds a year.
And that which was prov'd true before
Prov'd false again? Two hundred more."

But Kennedy is too professional to complain. (A Yiddish proverb: "The girl who can't dance says the band ean't play.") He knows that this fact remains: Most Democrats are astonishingly united in their desire not to renominate the man they so ardently urged upon the nation three years ago.

For Republicans, the longer Carter prolongs his own agony, the better. He may run a lacerating campaign that will do a lot of the Republicans' work against Kennedy. But if we consider — briefly, and perhaps for the last time before next November — the national interest, we may conclude that the sooner Kennedy eliminates Carter, the better it will be for the country and for Carter.

Better for Carter because he still has more than a quarter of a term in which to build a record, and he might be a better builder when not distracted by electoral calculations. Better for the country because, regarding several important matters, the nation is on a knife-edge, and an undistracted president might help.

Market Forces

On Oct. 12, the House of Representatives voted, at long last, for decontrol of gasoline prices and against the allocation apparatus that controls have produced. This victory for reason was narrowly won (191-188), so the administration will attempt to reverse it. If Carter could bring himself to support the growing inclination to allow market forces to encourage production and discourage consumption, he would, at last, have a defensible energy policy. The policy would mean enduring short-term pains in order to achieve long-term gains. A president free from short-term political calculations might be a persuasive advocate of that course.

Furthermore, thanks to Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the nation has, at last, a policy for attacking (rather than just talking at) inflation. But the policy entails proximate pains as down payments on gains that are only prospective. Without the sort of implacable advocacy that this president has shown little talent for, Congress, and perhaps even the Federal Reserve Board, may flinch from following Volcker.

It is a commentary on democracy that the first serious attack on inflation has come from Volcker, whose office is considerably insulated from the political system. Carter's best and final service could be to help hold the government, and the country, behind that man as the pains accumulate in the election year. So it is reasonable to hope that Kennedy, and events, move as quickly as possible in defining Carter's real choices.

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Slamming the Door in Moscow

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Malcolm Toon, left his post in Moscow the other day for the last time, he indulged himself in a gesture most retiring ambassadors or journalists in that forbidding capital would understand. On his way out, he slammed the door.

Toon had two main complaints: First, he said that the Carter administration did most of its business with Moscow through Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, rather than through its own ambassador in Moscow. And second, that President Carter chose as the new ambassador not a carefully trained Foreign Service officer who had studied the intricacies of Russia's language and diplomacy, but a distinguished American business executive, Thomas Watson of IBM, who was not an expert on either.

It's easy to understand Toon's frustrations. In the long struggle of U.S.-Soviet relations since the last world war, nobody has served American interests with more knowledge and fidelity than its professional Foreign Service officers — George Kennan, Charles (Chip) Bohlen, Llewelyn Thompson, Foy Kohler, Jacob Beame and Toon, among others.

In general, Toon's argument for the U.S. professional diplomats, particularly in Moscow, is persuasive, but there have been exceptions: Averell Harriman, a businessman who even knew how to run a railroad; Walter Bedell Smith, a general of the Army, and Adm. Kirk of the Navy also served the United States in the Moscow job with different talents and on the whole with success, in varying degrees.

The Dobrynin story in Washington is somewhat different. While executive power was being transferred in both Moscow and Washington, and Washington was changing ambassadors in Moscow to suit the desires of new U.S. presidents, Moscow stuck with Dobrynin.

The son of a plumber, he was trained as an aeronautical engineer, and in 1952, at the age of 33, he was sent to Washington as counselor of the Soviet Embassy. Since then, he has lived for only four years in the Soviet Union and for 23 years in the United States. He has been Moscow's ambassador here for 17 years and is now dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington.

Centers of Power

The reason that all presidents and secretaries of state from John F. Kennedy and Dean Rusk to President Carter and Secretary Vance have negotiated with Dobrynin is that he is a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, with access to the centers of power and decision in the Kremlin that no U.S. ambassador in Moscow can hope to attain.

Henry Kissinger describes Dobrynin in his book, "The White House Years": "I never forgot," Kissinger writes, "that Dobrynin was a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; I never indulged in the conceit that his easy manner reflected any predisposition toward me or toward the West. I had no doubt that if the interests of his country required it, he could be as ruthless or duplicitous as any other Communist leader."

Kissinger describes him as deceptively amiable — always smiling more than the conflicts under discussion justified — "he could not have been friendlier or less helpful," but, Kissinger adds, "he was one of the few Soviet diplomats of my acquaintance who could understand the psychology of others . . . He understood that a reputation for reliability is an important asset in foreign policy. Subtle and disciplined, warm in his demeanor while wary in his conduct, Dobrynin moved through the upper echelons of Washington with consummate skill. His personal role within the range available to ambassadors was almost certainly beneficial to U.S.-Soviet relations. If some day there should come about the genuine relaxations of tensions and dangers that our period demands, Dobrynin will have made a central contribution to it."

Diminished Role

Still, one can understand Toon's sense of grievance without agreeing with his proposed remedy. Since the invention of the jet airplane and instant and secure communications, the role of the ambassador, particularly in the major capitals, has been diminished. They live in elegant houses with vast staffs, but many of them are stuck with hard day-to-day dog-work and are edged aside when some major question is handled by a foreign ambassador or visiting secretary of state.

Nevertheless, it might be useful if the complaints of Toon and other Foreign Service corps officers of the old school produced a re-examination of the diplomacy of the past.

This would probably not lead to what Toon wants: a professional service that would prevail over politics and speak as the major voice to the president in foreign capitals. But it might eventually lead to a moderuization of diplomatic life.

And in slamming the door, Toon was not condemning Carter as much as he was paying tribute to his old buddies in the Foreign Service, and you have to admire him for that.

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Letters

Shipping Animals

The zebras and antelopes sent by air from Johannesburg and callously confined for a whole week in their cramped cages on board the British cargo aircraft because their health certificates were not in order and where half of them died from fear, hunger and thirst (IHT, Sept. 27) are only a few of the hundreds of thousands of animals and birds that die in transport every year on their way to animal dealers, zoos, laboratories and circuses throughout the world.

Mercilessly trapped in forest and jungle, they are packed like merchandise into small boxes, crates and cages in which they can barely move or breathe, without food and water, and, after a long journey overland, stowed into the freight compartments of planes or in the dark holds of ships, where they languish sometimes for weeks on their long calvary across the sea. Many are forgotten on docks, wayside stations or air hangars. What irony that while harassed travelers are subjected to the minutest scrutiny of their baggage under the vigilant eyes of ubiquitous inspectors, and even ordinary parcels sent by post have to be packed according to regulations, cargoes of living creatures pass through frontiers and customs with hardly the few existing regulations concerning their welfare observed at all. Only in the most blatant cases of cruelty does the public get a glimpse of this ruthless and inhuman trade.

REGINA BUCHL

Lausanne.

Gibraltar Cliches

Sir Joshua Hassan, as quoted by Harry Debelius in your issue of Oct. 4, trots out the usual cliches in justification of a British Gibraltar because they are the right things to say in the eyes of the world and his own electorate. Leaving aside the dubious claims of history ("We're here because we're here because. . .") and the even more dubious claims of the Gibraltarians (who very naturally want to continue having the best of both worlds), the situation is an anomaly to the point of absurdity. What, I wonder, would the people of Weymouth, Dorset, be saying today if Spain had in the past managed to finagle — and hold on to — a Crown Colony on Portland Bill? Much the same no doubt as the French would say if Britain were to reopen its claims to Calais or Bordeaux.

PETER LUKE.

Nerja, Spain.

Jerusalem's Status

Pope John Paul II's historic speech at the United Nations called for guarantees and not internationalization of Jerusalem. Since Jerusalem was reunited in 1967, all religions have enjoyed complete freedom and access. During the 17 years of Arab rule, Jerusalem was divided by barbed wire, sand bags and walls of hate. As a person living in West Berlin, I can assure you, it's no blessing.

No other people than the Jews have suffered so much by religious persecution and genocide. Therefore, no other people than the Jews can really effectively give Jerusalem absolute guarantees.

LLOYD MORRISON.

Berlin.

A Noncountry?

Admittedly, Portugal is a small and poor country, but is it a noncountry? Whenever the IHT reports a time change to cut down on fuel costs in Europe, it is announced that "seven European countries will set their clocks back" (or forward, as the case may be), and the countries are then ticked off, even tiny Monaco. Portugal is never included.

Why is that? The Portuguese also adjust their time to save daylight. Do only members of the Common Market qualify, mention as a European country?

LEONORE SUHL.

Portimao, Portugal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

...Dollar Marts Blitzed ...n Fear of Fed Action

By Carl Gewirtz

...IS, Oct. 21 (IHT) — Dollar ... markets were blitzed again ...eek as professional traders, ...g a new tightening in the ...ary policy of the U.S. Federal ...ve, sought to bail out of fixed ...aper before yields were driven ... and prices lower.

...ary Kaufman, the Salomon ...ers credit-market expert, is ...sting another rise, perhaps a ...ercentage point, in the Fed's ...nt rate. "Judging by any stan... the recent growth of bank re... has been excessive," he says, ... that the average levels of ...orrowed reserves and the ...ary base have surged during ... four weeks at seasonally ad... annual rates of 27 percent ... percent, respectively.

... also notes that commercial ... borrowings from the Fed rose ... 1 billion in the week ended ...ednesday, the second highest ... this year and a reflection of ...t that the current 12 percent ...d by the Fed is cheap relative ...ket rates.

...other leading expert, First ...'s Albert Wojnilower, esti... that short-term interest rates ...top 20 percent. The run-up in ...erm rates might not be just ...ercentage point "but conceiva...me large multiple of that," he ... an interview with Barron's, ...ancial weekly.

Bankers' Hope

...kers here hope that the antici... rate increases are big and ...soon. "The bigger and sooner ...o up, the faster and sharper ... come down," is a view most ...expressed.

...ney-market rates, meanwhile, ...p and down in a way rarely ... before. The cost of federal ... in New York — overnight ... that banks lend to one an... — ranged from a low of 13⅜ ...t early in the week to 16¼ percent Friday. In the wake of this gyration, yields on Treasury bills, notes and bonds rose to record levels, yielding from 12 percent to 13 percent, and topping the 10 percent to 12 percent record set between November, 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln as president, and March, 1861, his inauguration.

On this side of the Atlantic, one-month Eurodollar deposits, offered as low as 13 3/16, ended the week at 15 percent. The six-month offered rate on Friday traded between 14 11/16 and 15 percent, finishing at the higher level. During the week, these short-term rates moved as much as a full percentage point within a day's trading.

"The fluctuations are weird," a deposit dealer said, "and don't correspond to any market reality." On Friday, he said with some despair, "rates moved up on news that U.S. growth was fairly rapid in the third quarter, slipped when Citibank failed to increase its prime rate (of 14½ percent) and rose when Bankers Trust announced a rise in its broker-loan rate to 15 percent. The market," he concluded, "is very edgy."

An early week attempt at a rally in the Eurobond market was wiped out by Friday. And dealers, with a wary eye on the calendar, worry that some traders sitting on big paper losses will be forced to dump their holdings if prices do not improve before year-end reports start to be drawn up.

The one dollar issue scheduled last week, a $25-million, 15-year convertible for Orient Finance was postponed and another Japanese convertible that was to have been announced was delayed indefinitely.

Bankers do note an increased interest by U.S. corporate treasurers and explain that the differential between long-term bond rates here and in New York has narrowed substantially with Eurobond rates about 20 basis points above comparable New York rates. However, more flexible call provisions in this market could lure treasurers who need cash to issue paper here.

In New York, issuers promise not to prematurely call an issue for at least five years, more likely 10 years. However, Quebec Hydro, which just sold $200 million of 30-year debentures (retractable to seven years at the option of investors) had to promise not to call the issue before 15 years. By contrast, call provisions in the Eurobond market run to three years, which means that treasurers can get out of high-cost loans once interest rates decline reasonably early and at little extra cost.

The nondollar sectors of the Eurobond market were in almost as bad a shape as the dollar market. In the Deutsche mark sector, 400 million DM of scheduled issues have been canceled, Chile, Brazil and two other borrowers who have not been identified.

These may be rescheduled for next month's calendar at tomorrow's meeting of the capital market subcommittee, but the overall volume for the month is expected to be a fraction of this month's total.

On the one hand, investors did not find the proposed names attrac-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Oct. 21 (IHT) — Eurobankers were giving conflicting assessments of the syndicated loan market last week.

They were saying that the market is mired in confusion and uncertainty about the impact the tighter U.S. monetary policy would have, but they were acting out quite a different story as terms and conditions on new operations continued to ease.

The tension that had existed in the interbank market immediately after the Federal Reserve's Oct. 13 hardening of policy had dissipated by last week. Talk about a tiering of the interbank rate (IHT, Oct. 14) had disappeared. While many bankers were expressing caution about the possibility that the measures could result in a liquidity problem here, others were arguing the reverse.

In this view, the marginal reserve requirement on increases in managed liabilities — including large time deposits of $100,000 and more with maturities of less than a year — could mean that liquidity pouring into U.S. banks as deposits from oil exporters would be diverted to the Euromarket where, if the funds remain outside the United States, there are no reserve requirements.

A number of bankers said their institutions were holding back from new transactions pending a clearer view of how the measures would affect this market in terms of availability of funds and conditions on new loans. However, at the same time, a number of new transactions in the market demonstrate that there still is no sign of the tightening of conditions that many bankers have been insisting must be around the corner.

• Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique of France is setting terms more favorable to borrowers. The maturity on its $100-million loan is 15 years (a period usually reserved for public bond markets) and interest is set at ⅜ percent over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars for the first seven years and half a point over for the final eight years.

A few other recent loans have had margins of ⅜ percent, but not for periods exceeding four years. A few other loans have had maturities for 15 years, but these have been small elements within larger loan packages and have had a notable lack of success. In almost all cases, managers have had

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Commodities: Metal Prices, Grains Rise

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ) — Grains and precious metals rose Friday while interest rate futures plunged in chaotic conditions.

Talk of possible new grain purchases by the Soviet Union spurred buying in wheat and corn, analysts said.

An export firm bought large amounts of the grains, mostly for December and March delivery, through commission houses, an analyst said, spurring rumors on the trading floor that the business was to fill Soviet orders.

Analysts differ on whether the Soviet Union already has made purchase arrangements for most of the U.S. grain it plans to import through next September, or whether, as the Agriculture Department said recently, it has purchased only about half of the grain it is likely to import.

Purchase Estimates

The Soviet Union bought 15 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn during the last marketing year and are expected to buy from 20 million to 25 million metric tons this year.

The grain price increases came despite needed rains in parts of the United States, where fall wheat plantings were said to be endangered by dry conditions.

In late trading, a spate of hedge-type commercial selling in soybeans depressed nearby soybean futures, which had been higher partly in sympathy with the grains.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat futures rose 9½ to 10½ cents a bushel. Corn was up to 6¼ cents higher in most contracts, while soybeans finished up to 4½ cents lower in nearby contracts and up to 6½ cents higher in more distant deliveries.

Corn Sale

After the close, the government said 100,000 metric tons of U.S. corn had been sold to unidentified buyers — a category frequently used when the Soviet Union is the destination.

New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. gold futures gained from $6.50 to $11.50 an ounce, while silver rose 18 to 41 cents an ounce.

Technical factors triggering commission house buying, plus government reports of unexpected growth, both in the U.S. basic money supply recently and in the gross national product during the third quarter of this year, helped push gold higher, said William Byers, director of commodity research for Bear Stearns and Co.

Silver tended to move with gold. Analysts noted nearby silver contracts gained some ground in relation to more distant delivery months, which rose disproportionately during the last two days.

On the Chicago markets, interest rate futures froze at the daily price floor. "The market is in total disarray," said Wendell Kapustiak, associate vice president of ACLI Government Securities in Chicago.

A likely tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve, leading to expectations of increases in the discount and prime rates, plus rumors of a possible default in government national mortgage association securities, led to panicky selling, he noted.

On New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa exchange, coffee futures drifted lower until late buying, apparently by producer countries, lifted prices by as much as 11.82 cents a pound in the unrestricted December contract.

"It was a simple show of force," said an analyst, adding that the so-called "Bogota Group" of Central American coffee-producing countries, whose stated intent is to support world coffee prices, is expected to take delivery of coffee against futures contracts in London in November to replenish its European warehouse stocks.

Sugar Soars

Sugar futures soared by .35 to .56 cent a pound. Commission house and trade buying came amid talk that Iran would seek to buy a large amount of sugar soon on world markets. Also, debate began in the U.S. House on domestic sugar price-support legislation, with a vote expected Tuesday, an analyst said.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, live cattle futures recovered in late trading to gain up to 1.37 cents a pound. Live hog futures were mostly lower by up to 1.25 cents. The expiring October live cattle contract went off the board on a weak note at 64.42 cents a pound.

Evidence of an increase in demand for beef by chain stores led traders to predict "another round of good buying next week for featuring" or advertising of retail beef, an analyst said.

Although Thursday's government cattle inventory showed an unexpectedly large number of heavyweight cattle on feed in the 23 states surveyed, it showed unexpectedly small numbers of lightweight animals, noted Robert Holbert, analyst for Conti Commodity Services. "You can see down the road that the numbers are going lower, and 120,000 [daily] slaughters cannot be maintained," he said.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — The stock market cooled off for most of last week as the selling spree that convulsed Wall Street in the proceeding week evaporated. However, on Friday prices dropped sharply as fears of yet higher interest rates prompted selling pressure.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week off 25.53 to 814.46. Most of the drop occurred Friday, when it fell 15.44 points. The week before, the blue-chip barometer tumbled 58.62 points, the second-largest weekly decline in history as volume soared to 253.7 million shares, the heaviest weekly turnover ever.

The sell-off was triggered by the Federal Reserve's move Oct. 6 to raise interest rates in an effort to halt inflation and bolster the dollar. The action increased investors' fears that the Fed's credit-tightening policy would accelerate the economy's decline.

Most analysts said that last week's improved market performance was mostly technical. But some encouraging economic developments did help it along, including September's improvement in housing starts, personal income and industrial production, the further weakening of the price of gold and the continuing firming of the dollar in foreign-exchange markets.

In addition, President Carter said he hoped interest rates had peaked and would begin to decline before the end of the year. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, forecast an inflation rate of under 10 percent by year-end if there were no major oil price increases.

Among the depressants for the market was the unexpected price increases for exported oil by Libya and Iran last Monday. Also there is concern that the Fed will have to raise the discount rate again from its current 12 percent to discourage banks from borrowing heavily from it.

Charles Comer, manager of technical analysis for Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc. believes that the recent selling pressure appears to have abated; he noted that, assuming the market has seen the worst, it would appear to be in for a fairly protracted period of backing and filling with the Dow moving in the low- to mid-800s.

Over-Counter Market

...ORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter ...iving the high, low, and last bid prices ...eek with the net change from the previ...k's last bid prices. All quotations sup... the National Association of Securities ... Inc., are not actual transactions but are ...tative interdealer prices at which these ...s could have been sold. Prices do not in...tail markup, markdown or commission. ...supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...1s	500	7¾	7	7⅛	
	178	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
....06e	x388	2⅞	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
...d	744	5	3⅝	4 1-16	—15-16
...n	179	4¾	4¼	4½	
...n	50	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
	397	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
...1.24	27	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
...n .60	9	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
...s	261	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
...N .50	114	10¼	10	10	— ½
...s	151	3¾	3¼	3¾	— ½
...nt	406	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
	297	3½	2¾	2¾	— ⅝
...5	417	2¾	2½	2¾	
...1	335	8¾	8	8¾	+ ½
	523	6¾	6	6¼	+ ¼
...1.40	67	23¾	22¼	22¼	—1¾
	237	4½	4	4	— ½
...g.10e	749	6⅝	6 1-16	6⅝	— ½
	1356	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
	2187	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
...p 1.32	114	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¾
...2.40b	38	29	27¼	29	+1¾
...1	11	20	18½	20	+1½
...a 1.40	1212	30½	29½	29½	—1
...1.20	418	25	23½	23½	— ¾
....25e	x67	27¾	26½	27	
	52	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
...v .30	248	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
...h 1.20	349	36½	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
	159	2¼	2	2	— ¼
....80b	113	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
....50	408	13	10	11½	+1½
	156	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
....37e	38	13¾	12½	12½	—1¼
	3689	2 1-32	1⅜	1 25-32	+5-32
....30e	21	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
	1851	31-32	⅞	31-32	+3-32
	1024	41	33¾	37½	+3
	515	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	
	446	⅞	⅞	⅞	
...ls .30	100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
...1b	72	18½	18½	18½	
....40	2257	10	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
...1.48	1294	15¼	14	15	+ ½
	26	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
...10	17	9¼	9¼	9¼	
....98	68	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¾
....04	288	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
...r 1.24	173	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
....16e	260	5⅝	5 1-16	5⅛	— ⅝
....48	1636	11¾	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
...n .10b	157	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
...h	252	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
...bd	225	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
...f	828	25½	23¼	24⅛	— ½
...1	325	17¾	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅞
....42	1696	57½	54	54	—3½
	113	21¼	18¾	18¾	—2½
	3731	28½	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅝
	406	20¾	18¼	18¼	—1¼
....52	2247	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
	303	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
...1	328	1 15-16	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
	113	3¾	3¼	3½	
...r	1341	25⅜	24	24	— ⅝
	444	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
...2.20	77	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
....56	31	20	19	19	—1
	502	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
...g .80	113	20½	19½	19¾	— ½
	255	⅞	13-16	⅞	
...12a	24	42	40	42	+2
	68	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
....16b	608	19	17¼	17¼	— ¾
....10	217	7¼	7	7	
	473	19¼	17½	17½	—1
	69	6⅛	6	6	
	371	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
	1075	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
....44e	1646	9 1-16	8 7-16	8⅞	—3-16
...3.27e	1106	55½	52¼	53½	— ⅝
...B .88	3077	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
....40	254	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
	642	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	242	15½	13	15½	+2⅛
	508	⅞	¾	¾	—1-16
...E .10	104	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
...a	184	5¾	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅞
....40a	49	11	10	10	—1
	835	22⅜	20¾	21¼	— ¾
...un	224	6½	5	5	—1½
...p	191	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
	524	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅞
	622	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
....76b	245	15¼	14¾	15	
...y	131	22½	20	22	+1½
....80a	199	21	20¾	20¾	
...1.28	174	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
...1.10	324	4½	4	4½	
	408	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
...1.44	139	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
...h .28	46	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
...p .80	126	12½	11½	11½	—1
	31	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
...h	89	9¼	8¾	8⅝	— ¼
	684	16⅛	14¼	14⅝	—1⅝
...d	264	28½	27	27	—1¼
....60	3	10¼	10	10	
...b	30	3	2½	2¾	— ¼
...1.20	115	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¾
....32	442	38¼	35¼	36½	+ ¼
	80	20¼	18¼	18¼	—2
....80	141	33	32½	32½	— ½
	316	6⅛	5¼	5¼	+ ½
...s	182	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
...r .24	167	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
...1.60a	49	52½	51	51	—1½
...y .70	104	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
...P	559	18¼	16¾	16¾	—1½
...1.64	182	28½	28	28	— ¾
...1.40b	336	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
...1.04	8	16	16	16	
...J 1b	66	14	13½	13½	— ½
...1.40a	58	42½	40	42½	+2½
...1.52	56	11¾	11¾	11¾	
...1.06	28	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
...h	45	5¼	5	5	— ¼
...2.32	44	22½	20	22½	+2

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BkamRt 1.05e	546	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
BkSecLf .60	229	20½	18½	18½	—1¾
BkTrSC 1.20b	14	18½	18½	18½	
BksIowa 1.12b	5	26	26	26	
BantaG .70	x63	15½	15¼	15½	
BarbrGr .80	265	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Barden 1	55	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
BarntBk 1	767	19⅝	18	18	—1⅝
BarrisC .12	x371	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
Basco	61	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
BasicES	631	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
BsRNY	907	2 3-16	2	2 3-16	+ ⅛
BasicRs g	4399	11½	9⅜	9⅝	—1⅞
BassFIn	54	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
BassfFr .80a	336	18	18	18	
BayBks 2.50	241	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
BaylyCp .20	101	14¼	13	14¼	+1¼
BayswRt	124	10¾	10¼	10¾	
BearCrk .32	55	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
BeardOil .08	331	22	20	21¾	— ¼
BeefBisn	185	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Beehvint	236	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Bekins .12	748	10	8½	8½	—1½
Belknap 1	15	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
BenfNat	94	14	12½	13¼	+ ½
BenttyL	536	13½	12¼	12¼	—1¼
Berkley .20b	319	16¼	14	16¼	+2
BetzLab 1.04	x454	32¼	31½	32	
BevMat .44	330	14¼	12⅝	12⅞	—1⅜
BibbCo .40e	53	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Billings	59	13	12½	13	+ ½
Bio-Gas	1740	1 1-16	⅞	⅞	—3-16
BioMd h	218	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
BlomdRt	331	22¼	20¾	21	—1
BirdSan 1.60	108	21½	20	21½	+1
Blico 1.60	295	32	29	30¼	+1¼
BlkHillP 1.80	120	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
BlockDr .90	17	12½	12½	12½	
BlueChip .24	28	22½	21¼	21¼	—1¼
BlufdSp 1.20	74	20	18½	18½	—1½
BlueOG g	110	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
Blyvoor 1.02e	3491	8⅛	7½	7 11-16	— ¼
BoatBs 2	63	24¼	23½	23¾	—1
BobEvn .44	340	21	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
Bohemia .64	269	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
BokmRs h	57	18½	17½	18½	
BolarPh .141	38	19	18	19	+1
Bomaln	232	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Bonanza	842	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
BoothInc .02e	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
BootheF .50e	70	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
BostonB 1.28	57	18	17½	17½	— ½
BrasCp	471	10⅜	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Bralorn g.10e	97	14⅝	13	13	—1⅜
BrassCft .48	161	13¼	11¼	11¼	—2¼
Brenco	373	20½	16¾	19¾	+ ¾
BroadFn .44	157	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
BrockEx	466	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
BrokHill .93r	20	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
BrooksF .32	191	19¼	18¼	19	+ ¾
BrookS 1.40b	70	37	35	35	—1
BrkwdHS .34	153	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
BrwTom	1132	24¼	22¼	22¼	—1¼
Brunos .40	80	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
Buckbee .28	331	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
BckeySL .60b	93	13	11¼	11¼	—1¾
Buckeye .15r	175	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
Buffels 1.98e	576	21½	19¾	20⅝	+1⅞
Bidinv	279	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Bunngtn	308	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Burmh .03e	2764	4¼	3 7-16	4⅛	+21-32
BurnupS .16	1015	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
BurtH	980	3 1-16	2 13-16	2⅞	—1-16
BMA 1.20	167	28½	26⅞	26⅞	—1½
ButlerMf 1.10	434	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
CBTCp 2.20	237	27	25¼	25⅛	—1⅞
CFSCnt .34	194	9¼	9¼	9¼	
CPTCp	x645	18⅞	17¾	18¼	
CaesrNJ	365	15½	13½	14¼	
CaeNJ wt	163	11	9¼	9¼	—1½
CaeNJ un	48	43	36½	36½	—2½
Cateters .60	104	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
CalFtBk 1.08	49	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
CalMicr	261	18¼	16¾	18	+1
CalWtSv 3	13	32	31	32	
CallonPet	478	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
CambMe	115	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Cammir .60	228	63½	60½	62½	— ½
Canon	14	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
CapEngy	601	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
CapEn wt	134	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
CapInAir	243	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
Carboln .52	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Carolln g	582	11½	10⅞	11¼	
Cascade 1	8	33	32	32	—1
Cavnght	1628	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ¾
CedarPt 1.10b	85	26¾	26½	26¾	
CelinaFn .36	102	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Cencor	102	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
CenBcp 1.75b	51	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
CnBshSo .80	156	12½	12	12	— ⅛
CenBkSy .40b	33	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¼
CnFldBk 1b	23	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
CnJerBk .70a	64	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
CenMtRt .10e	39	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
CenNtBn .24	219	3⅜	3 5-16	3 5-16	—1-16
CnPenNt 1.08	49	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
CnVtPS 1.84	104	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Centron 2.16	158	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
CentyBk .44b	358	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
CentyOG	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Centy21	367	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
ChmpPrt .20	128	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
ChmpPd 1	20	15½	15	15	— ½
ChaprRs	190	10½	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
CharRiv .34	86	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
ChrmSh .16	546	8	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ChatDeV	2	4½	4½	4½	
CharHo 1.04	996	17⅝	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
ChathMf .80a	47	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Chattm .40	62	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
ChkptSy	33	9¾	8½	8½	—1½
CheezDv .10i	42	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
ChmLwn .35e	122	42	40½	41	+ ½
ChmNucl .05r	174	20	18¼	18¾	— ¾
Chemed 1.80	353	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1
ChmLea 1.20	164	38	34	34	—4
Chmeer .24	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
ChervEl .12	209	12½	11½	12¼	+ ½
ChINwTr	422	18¼	15¼	15¼	—1½
ChildWld	60	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Chomer	408	25	23½	23½	—1½
Chubb 2.20	4303	44¼	41¾	43⅛	+2½
ChrDwt 1.60	21	29	29	29	
Chyron	259	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Cindys	143	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
CinnFin 1.28b	162	30	28¼	30	+ ¼
CircInc 1.30e	x55	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
CizSoCp 1.12	86	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
CitzSoGa .06e	2343	7	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
CitzFSL .72	59	26½	24	24	—2½
CitzFid 1.40	87	23½	22¼	22½	—1
CitzUtA s	108	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
CitzUtB 2.56	34	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
ClyNtCp .80	269	27½	24¼	27¼	+ ½
ClarkJL 1.30	69	28	27	27	—1½
Clevtrt 2.40	418	34	31	31	—3
ClevtRf .15e	313	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ClowCp .40	142	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
CstldFla	104	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
CobeLab	114	25¼	24½	24½	— ¾
CocaCol .60a	126	14	12½	12½	—1½
CocaMla .60	88	13½	13	13	— ½
CoeurDM	287	14⅝	13	14¼	+ ½
Coherent	649	21¼	19¾	20	—1¼
ColnBcp 1.80	58	17¾	17¼	17½	— ½
ColLfAc .48	213	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
ColrTlle	1092	34	30¼	32¼	+1¾
ColNBsh 1	58	18¼	18	18	
Combins 1.40	2468	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
ComcstA .16	88	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ¾
Comdisc .24	877	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
ComBsh 1.60	78	25	25	25	
ComCIH .88	1371	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅜
ComSwt	514	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
ComSw pf.75	0	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
CmlShr .50	141	16½	16	16	— ½
CwBkPa 2.16	65	33½	32½	32½	—1
CwlNRs 1.76	52	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
CmwTel	34	19½	18½	18½	
Comnind .48	59	19¼	19	19	
CmpctVS	258	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
CpctVS wt	120	2¾	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
CpctVS un	122	10	9	9¼	— ⅜
CoBollv g.36e	30	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
ComparS	1892	3-16	3-16	3-16	
CompCr .16	327	12½	10½	10½	—2
Compus	101	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
CmptAut .20	252	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
Compsv	103	12½	11½	11½	— ⅜
CmpCrn	1687	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
CmpCon	183	13	11¾	12¼	— ⅜
CmpDev	280	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ¼
CmptNet	457	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
CmptPd s	146	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Comshre	313	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Comtech	302	7⅛	7	7¼	
Conair	262	7	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
Concept .06b	85	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
ConnEnr 2.40	53	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
ConNBk 1.60	99	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
CnsCapR 2.16	45	28	27	28	+1
ConFibr	393	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ConPap 3.60	178	56¼	53½	53½	—2¾
ConTom .15i	15	25	25	25	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ConsDst g.63e	25	9½	8¾	8¾	—1
Context	392	5	4	4	— ¾
CntALf 1.32	40	34¼	33¾	34	— ¼
CllBNor 1.84b	123	25	23	23¼	—1¾
CntCurv	372	23	21½	21½	—1½
CtrlLosr	100	13½	12⅝	13	+ ¼
Conwed 1	23	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Coors B.25	1096	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Cordis	395	23¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
Courier .48	58	11¾	10¾	11¼	+ ½
CousnPr	498	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
CovngtBT	3896	3⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅞
CrodTer .46	59	10⅛	9½	9½	— ¾
CromExp	2079	7-32	7-32	7-32	
Crawfd .50	58	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
CrayRes	2067	37¾	34¼	34½	—3½
CredoPt	2931	⅜	11-32	11-32	—1-32
Cronus	280	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
CrosTre .80	798	20½	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
Crowley s	172	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
CrmF pf2.40	1	158	153	153	—5
CrumpE .28	153	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
CullenFr 1	138	26	26	26	
Cullinan	79	21½	18	18½	—3
Cullum 1b	304	18½	17	18¼	+ ¼
Cyclron	157	12	11	11½	
DSICp	115	4⅝	4½	4½	
DamkrLb	154	6	5½	5½	— ½
DanlyM 1.80	89	22¼	20½	21	+ ¼
DartDg .13	160	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
DataCrd .20	100	19½	17¼	17¼	—2
DtaDes .32	220	10½	9	9	—1½
DtaDim	67	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
Datarm	86	28	26½	27	
Datasco	286	10⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
Datum	242	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Dauphin 2.40	13	32½	32½	32½	
DavdMn g	257	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	+1-16
DaytMal 1a	148	19	19	19	
DBeer .63e	5525	8	7 11-16	7¾	—1-16
DeanFd .80	165	17	16¼	16½	— ¾
DecisDat	546	3⅛	2½	2½	— ⅝
DecisSys	134	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
DeklbAg .72	1165	26¼	24¾	25	+ ¼
Del-Val 1.44	x87	10	9¾	9⅝	+ ¼
Deltak	88	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
DeLuxC 1.32	413	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Denelcor	442	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
DenisM g1.20	236	26½	24½	25⅝	— ⅞
DenvRE 1	55	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	+1
Depndind .05e	257	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
DetrexC 1.40	38	29	28½	28½	— ½
DetBkC 1.80	325	26¼	25	26	— ¼
DiagDat	716	17¾	16½	16½	—1
DiaCrys 1.20	148	27	26½	27	
DirchEx	594	19-32	9-16	9-16	
DinnrBel .64	28	12¼	12	12¼	
DiscNY 2.90e	19	42½	42	42	
DiscOil	3741	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—3-16
DixnCru 1.28	44	34	34	34	
Docutel	495	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
DolRes	1673	½	13-32	13-32	— ⅛
DollrGn .28b	192	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
DomBsh 1	99	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
Donldsn .60	769	19¾	19	19	— ¼
DoylDB 1.28	151	20½	20½	20½	
DrexlrT	297	10½	9¼	10	+ ½
DrumFn .30	2181	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
DualLite .32	283	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
DuckAlc	83	10½	10½	10½	
Ducomn .50	81	16¾	16½	16½	
DunesHt .251	48	17	14½	16	—1
DunkinD .30	449	10⅝	10	10	— ¾
DurhLife 1.60	72	45¾	44¾	45	— ¾

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Durlron .60	482	17¼	15¼	15¼	—1¼
DurrFill .26	98	10⅝	9½	9⅝	—1
DycoPet	464	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
Dynascn s	113	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
Dynatch	160	19	18¾	19	
EHInt	39	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
EIP .16r		3	3	3	
ERCCp 1.20	5790	77¼	72⅜	74½	+ ¼
EarlyCal	643	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
EarthScl	143	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
EsDrief 1.26e	2128	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
Eastmet .98	215	12	11¼	11½	— ½
Easlovr	1	12	12	12	— ½
EconLab 1.04	934	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—2
Edwdind	12	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1
ElPasEl 1.10	912	10	9½	9¾	+ ¼
EleCath	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
ElecNite .28	0	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
EleNucl	248	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅝
ElecsnGp	81	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Emhrt wt	80	14½	11	11	—4
Emons .16	431	15⅝	13¼	13½	—1⅝
Emons pf1.19	46	13½	12¼	12¼	— ½
EmpCrwn	60	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
EmprBk	6	16½	16	16	
EmpBnf 1e	205	17¾	17	17	— ¾
EmplCas 1.20b	51	38½	38½	38½	
EnrDev	433	7	6	6	— ½
EnrMin	939	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
EnRsv	10446	7 15-16	7 5-16	7⅝	+ ⅛
EnrSrcs	401	5½	5	5⅛	
EnrVent	110	14	13½	13½	— ¾
Envrdn h	474	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
Epsco	78	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
EqtBcp .68b	104	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ½
Eqtlwa 1.20	151	24½	24	24	— ½
EquiSL 1	555	25¼	21⅜	21⅜	—3⅞
EqtOil .78	794	53	48½	49¼	— ¼
ErbLmb	44	10	8½	8½	—1¼
EthanAl .80	x244	45½	45	45	— ½
EvSuth	31	31	30	30½	
EverstJ .40	46	21½	21½	21½	
ExcelEn	1529	4 13-16	4⅛	4⅛	—7-16
ExchBcp .40	166	9¾	9½	9⅝	
ExecHs h	254	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
ExFuel un	2269	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
FairLne .32	x298	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
FairfLd .16	136	11	10½	10⅝	
FalcMn g2e	74	68¼	55½	55½	—5
Falstaff	508	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
Farinon .08	3808	16	13½	13½	
FarmFd s	705	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
FarmBr .60	x60	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FarmGp .84	1592	27⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
FdScrw .72a	83	14	13½	13½	— ½
FedIPP .95e	x98	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Fidicor .06e	575	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
FifeCp .16	29	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
FifthTh 2.30	10	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
FnSecGp .52	55	13½	12½	12½	—1
Finnlgn	273	14½	12¾	13¼	—1¼
FstMerc 1.60	147	20¼	19	19	—1½
FtAlaBk 1.32b	127	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
FtAmBk 1.20	103	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
FtAFln .50	264	20½	19	19	—1¼
FtATenn .64	127	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
FtArkBk .50b	40	11	11	11	
FtArtist	190	3⅞	3	3	— ⅞
FtAtInta .88	122	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
FtBnAla .84	6	14	13½	13½	— ½
FtBshFla .28e	118	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
FtBkSys 2.04	350	38½	37¼	37¼	—1¼
FtBkrFl .92	70	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
FtBkSC 1.20	45	18¼	17	17¼	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtBostn .50e	92	18½	16½	16½	—2
FtCaptl 1.85	5	32½	32	32	— ½
FtCorInv	147	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
FtColny .76	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
FtConn 1.52	7	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
FtCrtRE 1.16e	64	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
FtDenvr	306	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅜
FtEmpS .20	171	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
FtExec s	676	11½	10¾	11⅛	— ¼
FtExe pf.50	208	25⅝	23½	24¾	— ¼
FtFrwst .25	78	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
FtFlaBks .36	235	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
FtHawal 2.12	83	26	24¾	24¾	—1¼
FtJerNt 1.20a	256	12¼	10¾	12¼	+ ½
FtKyNt 1.88	168	28¾	28	28½	— ¼
FtLncFn	350	12½	10	10	—2¼
FtMarln .26	90	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
FtMdBn 1.40	169	23	21½	21½	—1½
FtMemph	105	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
FstMtg	469	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛	—3-16
FtNBcp 1.08	47	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
FNINJ 1.60	23	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
FtNtCht 1.64	4	29¼	28¾	29	— ¼
FtNtCln 2	28	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
FtNtSup .02e	20	6¼	5¾	6	— ¼
FtNMBk .84	14	17¼	17¼	17¼	
FtNwptR	43	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
FtOklBn .30	386	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
FtRBKGa .48	x36	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
FtSLAsc .60	123	18½	18	18¼	
FtSecCp .86	238	20¼	19	19	—1¼
FtTenNt .72	441	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—1
FtUnBcp 2.20	107	28½	28	28	— ½
FtUnCp .92b	647	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
FtUtdBc 1.24	35	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
FtWnFln	674	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
FtWisMt	86	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Frstbncp 1.40b	6	26¼	26	26	
FveStrEn	2453	⅜	11-32	11-32	
FlagBks .60	697	11¾	10¾	10¾	—1
Flameln	298	8	6½	6½	—1½
Flexstl .68	127	11¼	9¼	9¼	—2
Flickor .60b	61	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
FloatPnt	127	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Florafx	405	3¼	3¼	3¼	
FlaCypr .20e	249	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
FlaGlf 1.28e	10	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
FlaNFla .60	999	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1
Flurocb .20	220	12¾	12	12	—1
FdTown .13	102	22¼	19½	20¼	—1¾
FthillGp .36	57	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
ForeAm .40	348	14⅝	13	13	—1½
ForestO .80a	949	22⅛	20	20	—2⅛
FrankEl .48	138	15¼	14½	14½	— ¾
FrasrMt 1.12e	47	9¼	9¼	9¼	
FredHer .24	74	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
FreeSG 3.63e	1227	34¾	32¼	34¼	+ ⅜
FremtEn	356	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Fremont .50	694	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ ½
FreqSrc	233	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
FrntSvg	69	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
FroznFd .36	27	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	
FullPh .29e	129	27	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
FullrHB .36	1223	11	10⅝	10⅝	
FultnNt .60	41	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Funtime .20	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
FurrCaf .50b	456	17½	16⅝	16½	—1
GEICO .40	2213	11	10⅝	10½	
GEICO pf.74	322	22½	20⅞	21½	— ⅛
GalaxyO	2544	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅝
Glxy wt	465	2⅝	2 7-16	2 9-16	—1-16
GalvHou .40	380	30⅝	29	29¼	— ½
Gamex	579	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
GarStBk 1.25b		40	40	40	
GatwSp h	310	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
GnAutm	806	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
GAutPts .96	156	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
GnBind .16	31	11	11	11	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GnData	191	15¾	15	15	— ½
GnDevcs	1271	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	+ ½
GnEngy .10	320	13⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅞
GnHelth .60	350	17⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
GnHydro	1421	1 13-16	1¾	1¾	
GnReins 2	494	93½	88	88	—5½
GnSemic .16	101	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
GnShole 1a	61	14½	14	14	— ½
GenRad .12	676	31¼	29⅝	30⅝	+ ¾
Geores	290	4¼	4	4	
GeoWash	123	3¼	3	3	— ¼
GilbrtA 1.60	256	18¾	18	18	— ¾
Gilford .34	109	11¾	11½	11½	
Girard 1.88	678	25¼	23	23	—2½
GlobeLf .40b	1621	25⅞	23⅞	25⅜	+ ⅞
Godfrey 1b	25	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ¼
GoldFld 1.51e	126	41½	40	41¼	+ ¼
GoldMed s	125	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
GoldCyc	117	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
GldStFd .30	65	15	15	15	
GouldsP .92	215	22¾	21¼	22½	+1¼
GovEFn .70	17	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¾
GvtELf .44	52	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
GovtSL .48	21	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
Graco .80	x120	18½	18	18½	
Grantre .24	456	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
GraScan	348	18¼	16½	16½	—1¾
GravCS .30a	10	27½	27	27	
GrtNatl	417	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
GtBayCs	318	18	16¼	16¼	—1¼
GtSwtIn	43	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
GtJerBn 1b	48	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
GreenM 1.32	28	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	— ⅛
GrnwdRs	543	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
GreyAdv 1.40a	13	35½	35	35½	+ ½
GuarBk s	51	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
GuarFin .60	80	16	14¾	14¾	—1¼
GuarNat .50	159	15	14¼	14½	— ¼
GuardCh	74	3	2¼	2½	— ½
GlfEngy .20	209	27	24¾	24¾	—2¼
HachCh .20	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
HahnEW .40	847	47¼	39¾	45¼	+2
Hadson	219	17⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
HamlPt s	438	31	27½	30	+ ¼
HamlP pf1.95	52	17	16½	16½	— ½
HamlDg s	8	4¼	4	4	— ¼
HamlInv	139	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Hanvins .52	144	32¼	31	31	—1¼
HrpRow .72	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
HarpGp .30	299	27½	26	26	—1½
HartfNt 1.40	227	16	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
HrtfSlm 2	25	30	29½	29½	— ½
Harwyn	376	17¼	15¼	16¾	+1½
HawaBn .88	439	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ¾
HawkBn .72b	84	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
HawthF .80	57	20	19¼	20	+ ½
HazltLb .10e	504	11¾	10¾	11	— ¾
Hechngr .12b	60	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
HeistCH .12	51	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
HelixTec	59	6¼	5½	5½	— ½
Hemotc	213	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
HendPt un	516	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
HenrdF .80	45	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
HerltBn 1.20	x395	14¾	13½	14¾	+ ⅝
HerltCm	318	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Hexcel .52	174	20¾	19½	19½	—1¼
HiberSF 1.10	39	22½	20½	20½	—2
HiberCp 1b	18	17½	16½	16½	—1¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HickFar .44	271	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
HickFrn .12e	182	7⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅞
Higbee .37i	68	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
Hillhvn .52	27	23½	23½	23½	
HinesLm 1	110	20	20	20	
Hitachi .99e	182	47	44⅝	44⅝	—1¾
HoeCo .12e	x9	4	4	4	
HllwdPk 1.20	95	25½	23½	23½	—2
HmeBen .96	16	20	19½	19½	— ½
HmstdF	52	9¼	8	8	—1¼
HonInd .48	123	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
HookDrg 1.20	13	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hoover .92	3208	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+ ¾
HorizBn 1.20	x115	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
HospTr 2.12	44	21½	20¼	20¼	—1¼
HughSup .24	92	15½	15	15	— ¼
HuntMf .50	43	18½	18	18¼	
HntgBs 1.76b	63	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
HyattInt	11	17	17	17	
Hyster 1.50a	712	40	38⅜	38¾	—1⅜
IMSInt .25	599	29	28	28¼	— ¾
IdahoFn .88	61	23	22½	22½	— ½
IdleWld .80	14	16½	16	16	— ½
Impell .36	129	24¾	23½	24	+ ¼
IndSqS 1.68a	x30	15¼	15	15⅛	
IndpBsh .60b	135	19	17½	18	—1
IndLfAc 1.16	854	17½	16½	16⅝	— ¾
IndnaNt .40a	351	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
IdplWat 2.12	42	21	20½	20½	— ½
IndElHr	114	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
IndValB 2.20	186	20¼	18½	19¼	—1
Inforex	1596	5⅞	3⅞	5	+ ⅞
InfDiala h	165	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Infolntl .16	54	8¾	8¼	8½	— ¼
InfoMag	1620	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Infotn	285	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
InstLab .16	289	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
IntegEnt .05e	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
IntelCp	3719	61¼	58¼	58¼	—3
IntRetFn .30	25	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Intercole s	65	8	7¾	7¾	
IntrcEnr s	155	5½	4¾	4¾	— ¾
IntrcLfe .10e	57	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
IntfcMec	127	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ½
Interfnl 1.20	243	27¼	25¾	25¾	—1½
Intrmed	631	19½	17¾	18	—1½
IntmtGs 1.40	99	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
InBkWsh .36	235	9	8½	8½	— ½
InBkWsA .36	776	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
IntDairy	109	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
IntKingT .06	123	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
IntRech .32	188	10	9½	9½	— ½
IntRovO .01e	144	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
IntShphd	181	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
IntTecR	736	3⅝	3	3	— ⅜
IntrPip g1.40	10	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
IntrsclSy	97	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
Intersil .24e	5678	25	21⅞	24⅜	+1⅜
Intext	3	13	13	13	
IwaSoUt 2.28	114	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
IrIndRst	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
IsrlInv 1.10	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
IveyJB .76	12	14¼	14	14	— ¼
JLGInd .32	18	21½	21	21	— ½
JamWP h	161	6⅛	5¾	6	— ½
JameRiv .40	x227	22½	21	22	+1
Jamsby .50	168	15¾	15¼	15½	

(Continued on Page 8)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

MEW

Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co. Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Meidensha)

U.S. $20,000,000

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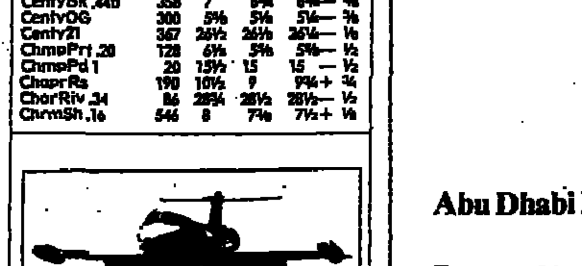
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(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
JpnAir 1.55r		113	111½	113	—2
Joytex	1233	6¼	5⅝	5¾	—⅜
Jeffersn .26	7	22¼	21	21	—1¼
JeffNLf .52	151	37	32	35½	—2
Jerrico	542	18	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
Jhlrmck s	682	13½	10¼	12	+1⅜
Jhlrmk wt	189	5	3⅜	4	+⅛
Josephn .60	93	13½	13	13	
JoslynM 1.24	169	15½	13½	14¼	—1¼
Justin .60	375	17⅞	14⅝	15	—2¾
KDICp	241	1 15-16	1⅜	1⅞	—1-16
KMSInd	384	2¼	2	2	—¼
KRMPet	386	5¾	5	5⅛	—⅛
Kallstad	234	5¼	4¾	5	+¼
Kaman .80	182	17	16	16½	—½
KmpAm .32	62	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
KnCtyLf 2	54	58½	57	57	—1½
KnSNtw .40	294	27	26¼	26½	+¼
Kavex .05e	118	13	12¾	13	
Keba	3153	3 5-16	2½	2½	—13-16
KellySv 1.20	40	32½	31½	32	—½
Kemper 1.60	379	34¼	32½	32½	—1⅝
KenilRes	339	8	6¾	6¾	—1½
Kenngtn	75	9	8¾	8¾	
KentMre 1	52	23	21¾	21¾	—1¼
Kenton	102	23	22¾	22¾	
KyCenLf .50	104	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	—⅞
Kettring	69	5½	5½	5½	
Keuffel .80	20	16	15	15	—1
KeyBks 1.20	275	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
KeyData	151	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
KeystFd .20b	309	14¼	12¼	12¼	—2
Kimball .80	150	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
KindCre .08	186	9½	8¾	8¾	—¾
Kingint	124	8	7	7½	+½
KloofG 1.08e	1417	19	17	17½	—⅜
KnapeV 1a	38	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
Knudsn .60b	199	14⅝	13½	13½	—⅞
KogerPr 1.10	440	19¾	19	19¼	
Kratos	163	12¾	12	12½	—¼
Kroyind .24	100	22½	19½	19½	—2½
Krueger .60	204	9¼	8¾	9	—¼
Kulicke .07i	543	21½	17½	20½	+1
KyotoCe .18r	32	29	28⅜	28⅜	—1
LDBCp	139	3	2¾	2¾	—⅛
Lacona p	146	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
LacldStl	100	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
LkwdBk .44	45	13½	13½	13½	
Lancast .72	290	14½	14	14	—½
Lanceln 1.04	390	18	16¾	17¼	—⅜
LandRes	146	2	1⅞	2	
LndBkFla .44	225	6	5¾	6	
LaneCo .92a	162	23¼	22½	22½	—⅜
Lawson .36	261	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1
LearPet .12	979	31¾	29⅜	29⅝	—1⅜
Leasco	82	23	21½	22¾	+⅜
LeisDyn .20	129	5½	4½	4½	—1
LevinCpt	105	7¼	6	6	—⅜
LewisP .28b	28	10¾	10½	10½	—¼
LiblyHe .20e	x305	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
LibNtLf 1.20	x399	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
LIlnvs .20	2721	19⅞	16⅝	19⅝	+2⅝
Lifesur	81	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
LifeComn	167	1	1	1	
LidStor .08	716	5¾	4½	4¾	—1¼
LinBest	309	48¼	47	47½	—¼
Linc 1st2	x221	21¾	20¼	21	—¾
Lin1st pf1.05	x46	11¼	10¾	11	—¼
LincLfe .60a	28	18	16¾	16¾	—1¼
LincTT 1.32	84	20½	19¾	20½	+½
Lindbrg .52	147	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	—⅝
LionCSf	679	7-16	⅜	⅜	
LiqdArh1.40	9	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+¼
LiqdTrn .60	2	14	14	14	
Logetrn .20e	28	11¼	10¾	10¾	—½
LongFib 9.20a	14	310	310	310	
LaOffEx	515	11½	9⅝	10⅜	—¼
LowesCo .50	1210	18¼	17	17	—1
LuriaS	314	6⅜	6	6	—¼
MTMto 1.60a	40	11¼	11	11	—¼
MCIC	4602	5⅛	4⅝	4 11-16	—7-16
MCI wt	742	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
MCI pf2.64	933	30	26½	27½	—2½
MCMCp .16	211	8¼	8	8	—¼
MFYInd .20	70	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
MGFOil .10r	1622	17⅝	15⅞	16	—⅝
MSIDat .40b	122	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—½
MTSSy .26	114	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—½
McDmld .80	117	16¾	16½	16¾	
MacBloe g1.40	79	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
MadsGE 1.48	177	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
MagmaE	457	5⅝	4¾	4¾	—⅝
MagmP	951	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
MagnCtl	142	19	18	18	—1
MairRt	233	1½	1⅜	1 7-16	—1-16
Makita .21r		23⅝	22½	22½	—1¼
Malikr1 1	708	30¼	28⅝	28⅝	—1½
MatAsst	1837	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
Manitw .60a	156	18½	17½	17½	—1
ManMay	533	5⅜	4¾	4¾	—⅜
MfBkLA .50b	159	17	16½	16½	—¼
MfrsNat 2.20	159	25½	24¾	24¾	—1
MfgData .20	659	30¼	27½	29½	+1⅜
MarinCp 1.68	115	28	27	27	—1
MarNut	558	⅜	¼	¼	—⅛
MarPet 2.22e	12	33½	32	32	—2
Marion .20e	825	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
MarkPd	177	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅜
MarshSu .32	x36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Marshil 1.54	27	22½	20½	20½	—2
MridNat .88	642	16	15	15	—1
MathApl	120	18	15½	15½	—1
MaulLP .44	11	27	26	26	—1
MayPet	1028	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
MaynOil	428	13½	11¾	11⅞	—1⅜
McCorm .44a	12745	27⅝	21⅞	25⅛	+3½
McDowE .06i	29	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
McFarlE	923	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅞
McQuay .70	359	10¼	10	10	—¼
McRaeOil	x281	27	25	25½	—1
MedGen	631	5½	4½	4½	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Medcom	85	3½	3¼	3⅜	
Medford .80	46	45½	45	45	
Megadat	32	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
MellonN 1.84	800	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—⅜
Mentor	99	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
MercBcp 2.32	168	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	—⅜
MercBk 1	170	12½	11¾	12	—½
Merc pf3	41	37⅝	36	36	—1⅜
MerchNt 1.40	41	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
MerryCo .20b	32	11	10	10	—1
MeyerF .50b	993	31	27⅜	27⅝	—3¼
MeyrsPk	54	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
MichNtl 1.20	243	20½	20	20	—½
MicroMk	138	15	13½	13½	—1½
Micrdat	2	31¼	31	31	
Micrdyn	x481	21	17½	20½	
Micraf	452	1 5-16	1 3-16	1¼	
MicrPw	116	5¼	4⅝	5	
MicroSe	74	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
MdldBcp 1.32	76	14½	14	14½	
MdldCap	466	9	8½	8½	—½
MidlRes	2229	2½	1⅞	1⅞	—7-16
MidlBks 2.16	188	26	24⅞	25½	+¼
MdlBk 1pf2	25	21	20½	20⅝	—¼
Midnite .30e	154	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
MidwDis .52	631	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
MidwFld .56	45	21¾	21¼	21¼	—½
MillHer .60	296	22½	20½	20½	—2
Millipr .24	129	28¾	26½	26½	—2
MineSof .88	32	60	58	58	—2
MnrRs .11e	1612	4 13-16	4 7-16	4 23-32	+3-16
MinrEng	162	6¼	5⅜	6	+¼
MinnFab .10e	241	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Minnetk	152	13¼	12⅜	13	—¼
MissVlG 1.28	55	14	14	14	
MrSteak .08	134	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
Mitsui .58e	106	43⅜	41⅜	42¼	+2⅞
MobiCom	77	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
ModM wt	110	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
ModuCpt	1985	13⅜	12	12¼	—1¼
Molex .09	301	39½	37½	38¼	+½
MonCap 1.14	1052	19	18	18⅞	
MontCol .12e	147	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—¾
MonuE	290	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
MonuCp 1	511	23	22⅞	22⅞	
MonPr un	31	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
MooreC g1.44	327	30¼	28½	28½	—1⅜
MoorePd .72	27	21	20¾	21	+¼
MorFlo .01	85	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Moraga	190	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
MoranB .12b	802	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
Morsnin .32b	1266	14½	12⅜	13½	
MHEW	283	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Mosinee .24	95	7¼	6⅞	7	—⅛
Mostek	3022	60¼	57½	60¼	+2
MotClub .10	502	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	—⅝
MtnBks 1.12	28	24½	23¾	23¾	—½
MtnStRs	1229	9-16	½	½	—1-16
Moxie .10	132	3⅜	3	3	—⅜
Multim .72	177	29¼	27½	28¼	—1
MurpFat .32	7	6½	6½	6½	
Myersin .36	55	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
MylanLb	58	9½	9	9	—½
NNCp 1.60	355	37⅞	37½	37½	—⅜
NNCp pf3.60	4	32½	32½	32½	—1½
NargCp 2	31	25¾	25	25	—1
NtCntFn 1.48b	76	20	19	19	—1
NtCtyCp 2.50	509	44	43½	43½	—½
NCmNJ 2.40	52	30	30	30	
NtCptSy .24	266	20¾	19¼	19¼	—1½

U.S. $120,000,000

International Westminster Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 22 October 1979 to 22 April 1980 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 14 11/16% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 22 April 1980, against Coupon No. 6 will be U.S. $74.66

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

SOCIETE GENERALE

U.S. $50,000,000
Floating Rate Notes
Due 1991

For the three months, October 12, 1979, to January 13, 1980, the notes will carry an interest rate of 14 11/16% per annum.
The interest due January 14, 1980 against coupon n° 2 will be U.S. $37.94 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (93) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent,
SOCIETE GENERALE
ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15 Av. E. Reuter
LUXEMBOURG.

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NIDataC	154	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
NDtaCp .28	604	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
NEnvCtl	312	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
NLampn	414	9¼	7¼	7¼	—2
NLfeFla .28b	151	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
NMicron	300	8⅝	7	7⅛	—1¼
NOldL .36	415	12¾	12	12	—¾
NtRyUtil	725	11¼	9¼	9½	—1¾
NResLie .60e	34	19½	18¼	18¼	—1¼
NSovnCp .25	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
NSecins .26	37	11¼	11	11	—¼
NShuMk	711	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
NatUtil 1.44	94	20½	18	18	—½
NtValve 2.10	12	44½	43½	44	—½
NtWnLf	758	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	—⅜
Natwide .60	51	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	—⅜
NwldRE .42e	66	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—¾
NautilFd .50e	27	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
NelsnTh .28	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Neutrog .20b	38	19	18	18	—1
NevNBc 1	129	11⅜	9⅝	10½	—1¼
NevadSL .70	184	15¾	14½	14½	—1
NewAFd	104	18⅝	17	17	—1⅝
NEnMer 1.64	321	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—⅞
NHavWt 3.78	22	77⅝	74	74¼	—3½
NJNtCp 2.30	40	21¼	21¼	21¼	
NJNGas 1.52	141	16⅜	14⅝	15⅛	—1¼
NewpEl	84	6½	5⅞	5⅞	—⅝
NewpPh	916	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—1
NickOG	2483	29½	21¾	26	+2⅜
Nicolet .24	237	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
NielsnA .88	1221	24½	23⅛	23⅛	—1
NielsnB .80	435	24	22½	22½	—1½
NippnEl .52e		40⅝	39⅜	39⅝	—1
NobleAff .16b	1577	34⅝	33½	33½	—1⅛
Noland .40	78	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
NordRes s	100	14	13¼	13¼	—⅝
Nordstr .32	310	19½	19	19	—½
Norstan s	65	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
NABIol	191	4¼	3⅜	3⅜	—½
NoAtlInd	183	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
NoCarGs 1.28	458	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+⅜
NoEOI un4.07e	102	71½	68	68	—3½
Nrthair g	373	3 11-16	3⅝	3 7-16	—3-16
NoestBcp .2b	90	23½	23	23	—½
NoStBcp .40	202	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
NoTrust 2.20	185	34	32¼	32½	—1½
NwtNGs 1.04	579	15	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
NwtFln .50	62	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	—½
NwtNtLf 1.04	x510	32¾	29⅜	29⅜	—3
NwstPS 1.80	95	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+¼
NwPrtC 1.60	40	26¼	25½	25½	—⅜
Nowsco g.36	36	30½	30½	30½	
Noxell .88	358	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
NuclDyn	816	4⅝	4	4⅝	+¼
NuclMed	207	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
NuclMet	63	16¼	15½	15¾	+¼
NuclPh	178	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Nucorp .15e	897	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	+1⅛
OakbrkC .32	36	12¼	11½	11½	—⅜
OceanA un	109	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
OceanDr .90	305	64½	64	64	—¾
OceanOil	181	36½	34½	34¾	—1⅜
Oceaneer	569	4¼	3¾	3⅞	—½
OcnExp h	416	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
Oceanint	233	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
OffsLog .48	266	14¼	13¼	13⅝	
OgilvyM 1.16	424	21¾	20½	20½	—1¼
OhioCas 1.40	862	35	33¼	33⅝	—1⅝
OhFerro	38	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
Oilintl	4309	13-32	⅜	13-32	+1-32
Oilint wt	455	1⅛	¾	1	+⅛
Oilint un	9	5	4¾	5	+¼
Oiltech	926	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
OldKent 1	56	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
OldNtB .84b	61	17⅜	17	17	—½
OldRepl	344	18¼	16	16	—2¼
OldStone 1.80	x30	21	19½	19½	—1½
Olix Ind	58	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Olsten .20	25	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
OlympB .90	155	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
OmahNt 1.50	34	21½	21½	21½	
OmegOp .28	832	12½	9¼	12½	+2¾
OmniSpe	73	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
OpteICp	261	¾	⅝	⅝	—⅛
Opticom	239	1⅛	1	1	
OpticCL	656	14⅝	12¼	12½	—2¼
OpticRd	45	12	11½	11½	
Orbanco .72	140	18	17¾	17¾	
OregMet	360	16⅝	15½	15½	—⅜
OresPC 1	40	60	56	56	—4
OrionRh	47	7¾	7	7	—¾
Orrox	159	6¼	5¾	6¼	+⅜
Oshman .20	17	11½	11½	11½	
OsrowP	135	2	1⅞	2	
OtterTP 2.08	216	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+⅞
OwensM .52	146	12	11¾	11¾	
Oxoc	1625	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
PARSys	139	13⅜	12¼	12¼	—1
PBAInc .80	77	17	15	15	—2
PCAIntl .40	163	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
PETX	540	1½	1½	1½	
PRFCp	245	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
PVOInt .80	68	17½	16¼	17½	+½
PabstB .40	1591	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	—⅞
Paccor 1.80	400	58¼	54	54	—4¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Pacesetr .20	65	13¾	13	13	—¾
PaceFin .84	71	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
PacerTec	417	3½	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
PacCHI	135	18⅛	17½	17¾	—½
PcGaR 1.50b	138	20½	18½	18½	—2
PacGdUr	368	⅞	13-16	⅞	
PacifRes .60b	162	20½	20	20½	
PacStdLf	376	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
PogoPt g	282	15	13⅝	14⅝	—⅜
PoluteO	1390	½	7-16	½	+1-32
PakoCp .48	223	13⅜	13¼	13½	—¼
PanABsh .40	174	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—½
PandkPr .30e	203	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
ParkOh 1.10	235	29	27¼	27¼	—1¾
PauleyP	356	13¼	12	12¼	—1
PayLDg .40	236	14½	12¾	12¾	—1½
PayNPk .60b	786	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—½
PayNSv .72	872	28½	27½	27½	—⅜
PavlsCs .12	1909	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅜
Peavey .92	211	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
PeninRs	80	8¾	8	8¼	—⅜
PennPac	1407	2 5-16	2	2 1-16	+1-16
PennVa 2.40	24	72	71	71	—½
PenaEnt 1.60	50	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
Penril .15	94	10	9½	9¾	
Pentair .64	309	16⅛	15	15	—1⅛
Pntair pf2.06	87	24	22½	22½	—1⅜
PeoBkSe .88	186	15½	14¼	14½	—1
PerryDr .20	43	8½	8½	8½	
PetDv	1657	5 5-16	4½	4⅞	+¼
PETCO	156	22¼	20⅞	21⅝	+¾
Petrolit 1.08	335	41½	39⅞	41¼	+2
Pettibon .60	99	21¾	20½	20½	—¼
PhilaNat 2.40	295	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1¼
PhilGlo .74e	305	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¾
PhnxRs	204	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
PhysioCt	124	34½	33⅝	33⅝	
PicNSav	486	15	14¼	14¼	—¾
PiccCafe .44	81	10½	10	10	—½
PiedMgt .20	20	6½	6¼	6½	
Pier39 h	47	12½	10	10	—2¼
Pinehrst	67	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
Pinkrtn 2.10	73	32	31½	31½	—½
PionrGp .20	27	4⅝	4¼	4½	
PionHIB .84	888	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—⅝
PionStd .20	147	14	12¾	12¾	—1¼
PittNtCp 2.60	332	41	39	39	—2
PlazaRt	115	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Plenum .80	50	20	19	20	+½
PolrRs	144	7-16	7-16	7-16	
PopShop g	87	2	2	2	—1-16
PortaSy	182	9¼	8	8½	—¼
PosiSeal .10	93	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Possis .05e	45	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Powellind	383	3	2⅞	2⅞	
PwrRes	594	2¼	2	2⅛	
PrecMet .57e	968	8¼	7⅝	8	—⅛
PrecCst .20e	119	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—½
PfdRisk .50	49	19⅜	18¼	18¼	—1½
PremRs	650	3	2¾	3	+¼
PresGM 1.96e	796	24⅜	22⅝	23⅝	—¼
PrsSteyn 1.12e	992	24¼	21⅜	22½	—⅜
PrstSBk .40b	34	10¾	10¼	10¼	—½
PrestnT .68	75	15¼	15	15	—¼
Preway	80	21¼	20¼	20¼	—½
Prtronx	429	13½	12⅜	12⅜	—½
PrgsvCp .32	43	19	19	19	
PropTr .40	132	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
PropCp .10	38	8	8	8	
ProLfe .76	67	22	20½	20½	—1½
ProvLfA 1.48	112	46	43	43	—3
ProvNat 2.10	151	24¾	22¾	23	—1¾
PrdFSL .60	173	13	11⅜	11⅜	—1¼
PbSvNC 1.16	61	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—½
PgSdNB 1.12	179	24	23⅜	23⅜	—¼
PulasFr .50	48	9¼	9¼	9¼	
PureCycl	105	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
PurtBen .40	1044	16⅜	15	15	—1⅜
PutDCap	44	11	10½	10½	—½
Q1 Corp	30	6	5⅜	5⅜	
Quadrex .24	98	8	7½	7½	—½
QuakrCh .76	61	30	28½	28½	—1½
QualCre	188	7½	7⅛	7¼	—¼
Quatron	460	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—⅞
RLI Cp.44b	206	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+¼
RPM Inc.30	744	9	7⅜	8½	+¼
RSR Cp.15e	24	6	5	5	—1
RMIC Cp.15r	139	18½	16⅜	16⅜	—1¼
RadDyn	228	21¼	21	21	
RopenPr s	192	8⅞	7⅛	7⅜	—⅝
RainrBn 1.08	947	27⅜	27	27	—⅞
Rampart	120	2½	2½	2½	
Romtek	254	11⅜	11¼	11½	+¼
RandInfo	173	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
RandIDS	48	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
Rangair .24b	97	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
RankO .22e	562	4⅜	4 3-16	4 3-16	—3-16
Rapidata .12	448	5⅛	4⅜	4⅜	—½
Raychm	676	47	43½	44	—3½
Raymnd 1	194	21⅜	20	21⅜	+1¼
Raypak	38	6½	6½	6½	
RIMtg 1.60e	111	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	+½
RecaEq	862	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	—½
Redcor	58	16¾	16¾	16¾	
RedknLb .32	223	11⅞	10¾	10¾	—¼
ReevTlt	104	10½	9¼	9¼	—1½
RefacTD .12e	113	16¼	15⅝	16	
RegcyEl .70	762	15½	13⅝	14	—1¼
RelbInv .28	93	12¼	11½	11½	—⅜
RlbInv pf1.87	31	24¾	24¼	24¼	—½
RelUniv 1	782	24½	24	24¼	
RpAir 81wt	59	9¼	7⅜	7⅜	—2
RepAuto .32	341	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
RepNLfe .60	1344	19⅝	17⅞	18	—1⅝
Reshind	62	11	10½	11	+¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ResOG wt	742	20½	19½	20⅝	+⅛
ResvOM	38	22½	20½	20½	—1½
Reuter s	84	3⅜	3½	3½	—⅛
PaulRin 1.32	178	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
RayRey .88	221	31½	29	29	—2½
Rhodes .20	703	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
RichTC un	94	35⅜	34½	34½	—1¼
RiggsBk 2.40a	54	36½	36¼	36¼	
RivalMf .80	495	8¼	7⅞	8	—¼
RivrsdGp	195	7	6½	6½	
RoadEx .80	3034	28½	26¼	26¼	—2¼
RobbMy 1.60	40	44½	42½	42½	—1½
RobtPor .40	118	6¼	5⅝	6	—⅜
RobNgt .08b	289	27	25½	26	—⅜
Rockcor	1098	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅜
RckMtG .44	173	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅜
RollBH 1.12	211	22¼	21	21	—1¼
RomAm	91	2¼	1⅞	2¼	
Rouse .28	2884	18⅛	17¼	17¼	—⅝
RovacCp	163	6⅜	6	6¼	—¼
Royster .40	1613	11¼	9⅝	11⅛	+1¼
RubyM	1982	1 15-32	1 11-32	1⅜	—1-32
RusStov .80	403	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—½
Ryanins .12	17	19½	18½	18½	—1
Ryland .50	466	12¾	11½	11⅜	—1
SCISys	663	10⅛	9⅞	9½	—¼
SRICp 1.80	36	33½	33½	33½	
Safecrd	106	11¼	9½	9½	—1⅜
Safeco 1.50	1179	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1
SafKleen .15e	439	28¼	27	27	—1¼
StHelGd 3e	525	22	20½	20½	—¾
StJude	130	22	20	21	+1½
StPaul 1.80	1313	39	37	37⅜	—1¼
SalmCpt .091	133	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜	—½
StAnltCn 1	285	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅜
SvnhFd 1.40	37	15½	15	15	—½
SavWay .10	348	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅜
SchoakE	102	7⅛	7	7	
Scherer .24	628	9⅛	8¼	8½	—½
SchlMag .60	15	15¼	15¼	15¼	
SchlmA .50	x48	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—½
ScleCmp .30	41	7	6⅞	6⅞	
SciTmeS	107	8	7½	7½	—¼
Scope .60	x194	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
Scottln h	833	2 11-16	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
ScottLiq	255	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Scriptmt .20b	73	12	11½	12	+½
SecndNt 1	1	33	33	33	
SecALfe .70	13	17½	17	17½	
SecBcp 1.40b	56	18½	17¾	17¾	—¾
SecConn	59	41⅝	41	41⅛	+⅛
SecLfGa .52	19	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
SelbelsB .80	289	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+¼
SeisDelt	241	12	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
SenOil	1627	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Sensor .10e	749	21⅜	18⅝	18⅝	—3⅛
SvcMer .14	x1117	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅜
Svcmstr 1.12	285	32¼	30½	31½	+1
Servico	309	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
ShMedS .40	758	28	26⅝	27¼	—⅜
Showmt 2.40	181	33¾	33	33½	—¼
Sheldahl	306	6	5	5	—1
Shoneys .20	363	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Shorewd .24	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
SierrRsh .10	80	11¼	10¼	10⅜	
SigmaAl .50	70	35	34½	34½	—½
SigmaCp	120	11	10	10½	—½
Sigmor .50	x183	14	12¼	13½	+1¼
Siliconx	365	17¾	17	17	
SlvKing	788	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—3-16
Simpsin .80	60	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
Sipplcon	4	10	9	9½	—½
SmithFd	375	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅜
Society 1.20	217	18½	17¾	17¾	—¾
SolrDev	660	9-32	¼	¼	
SolrColo	596	5-16	9-32	5-16	
SolrMtr	2663	3-16	3-16	3-16	
SOLTEC	383	5-32	5-32	5-32	
Solarn	577	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
SolidStS	236	11⅜	11	11	—⅜
SolidStT	358	12⅜	11¾	11¾	—½
SolidPh	146	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Solomon .08	46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
SonocoP 1.30a	134	29½	29	29½	
SonomVl	140	5⅛	4⅝	4½	—½
SorgPrt	9	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
SrceCap 2.20	301	18	17½	17½	—½
SrceC pf2.40	30	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅜
SrcePer .23e	69	15¼	13⅞	13⅞	—1½
SoCarNt 1.20	198	18½	17¾	18	—½
SoBnAla .92	224	15½	12¼	13¼	—2
SColWtr 1.32	15	14	13½	13¾	—¼
SthldFin .40	569	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
SwFctrs .05	860	4½	3⅞	3⅞	—½
SwLease	69	3¼	2⅜	2⅜	—½
SwnEnrg .76	x108	24¾	24¼	24¾	+¼
SwnLife 1	7046	36⅞	30⅝	32½	
Sovergn .10	200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
Spacelb	13	25½	25¼	25¼	
SpectCtl .12	15	9	8½	8½	—½
StafBld .20	189	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	+¼
Stampd g	288	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅜
Standyn 1.40	145	27¼	26	26½	—⅜
StdMicro	1159	11⅞	10	10⅛	—1⅜
StdRegs 1.60	71	26⅜	24½	26¼	+1½
Standun	834	7¼	6½	6½	—⅜
StanHP 1.80	106	25¼	24¾	24¾	—¼
Stoodyn	161	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅜
StaNBcp .50e	61	13	12½	12½	—½
StaStBo 1.80	521	22¼	21¼	21¼	—¾
StateGp .15b	84	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
StkNShk .11i	173	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅜
StechrT .30	33	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	—¼
StewStv .44	536	20⅝	17¾	18	—2⅜
StewInf 1.16	150	23¾	22¼	22¼	—1½
StewSon .15	47	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
StrawCl 1.40b	43	24½	24	24	—½
Stryker	215	13⅞	13⅜	13½	—⅜
SturmR 1	19	35½	34½	34½	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Subaru .20	942	9	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
SubrBcp 1.40	280	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅜
Sullair .60	832	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—1
Sumito 1.08	295	15⅞	15⅛	15½	—⅜
SumitEn .20	144	12¼	11½	12¼	+⅜
SunBkFl .72	748	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
SunBk pf4.37	21	48½	47½	47½	—1
SunltO g	654	12	11⅛	11¼	—¼
Suntec	227	2⅛	1⅞	2	
SupDirS .20	70	5	4¾	5	+¼
SuprCre	293	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
SuperEl .36	172	8	7½	7½	—½
SurvTec	12	4½	4¼	4½	
SykesDt	99	16⅝	16	16¼	
SymbTec	61	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
SyrSupp 1.20a	31	31½	29½	29½	—2
SystGen	278	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+¼
SystEng .12	63	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	—1
TBarInc	172	19½	18	18½	—1
TIIInd	25	3¼	3	3	—¼
TONM	1647	1 17-32	1 13-32	1½	+1-16
TPC	129	6	5½	5½	—½
TallyCp	5	13½	13½	13½	
Tampax 2.20a	2036	27¼	26¼	26½	—¾
Tandem	718	33¼	31⅜	32½	
TaxCpA h	725	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
TaylRnt .24	38	10	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
TecumP 3.20	67	67	64½	64½	—2½
TeecoPr .95e	3	12	12	12	
TelCmA	1649	17½	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
TelComB	137	17⅛	16⅛	16½	—½
TelecoO	313	16	14½	15⅛	+⅜
TeleEqp	389	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Telecrst .24	285	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
Telefle h	51	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
Tennant 1.08	285	30	29½	30	+½
TenncOff	812	4⅝	4	4	—⅛
TennNG .92	63	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
TenVlBn .80	117	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
TermDat s	96	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
Tesdata	132	8½	8⅝	8½	
TexABs 1.16	418	24⅜	24	24¼	—½
TexAOil .05r	1857	9½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
ThermEl	436	23	22¼	22¼	
ThetdCp	193	5	4½	4¾	+¼
ThdNtCp 1	48	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
Threshd	340	10⅜	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅝
Tl-Coro 2	45	20¾	20¾	20¾	
TideRoy 1.85e	9	35½	35	35	
Tierco	162	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Timbrld .20	98	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—¼
Timepix	198	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
Tiprary	628	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅝
Tocom	49	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—½
TokioF 1.28r	83	152¾	144	144½	+1½
ToledMn	324	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
ToledTr 2b	8	28	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
TomisOil s	578	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
TomlO wt	207	6⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅝
TomlO uns	21	18½	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅜
Topaz	130	12½	12	12	
ToppsTr .14r	x491	1⅜	½	½	—1¼
ToreRoy	60	35	32	33½	+1½
ToscoCp	6722	18¼	16½	16½	—1
TowerPd .15	30	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—½
TowleM .88	395	27	25¾	25¾	—1¼
Towle pf.88	37	21¼	17	17	—4¼
Toyota .46e	10	37⅜	37	37	—⅜
TransDit	384	8½	8½	8½	
TransEx	282	7	6½	7	+½
Trnsnt	159	1½	1	1¼	—¼
TrnsOcO	28	23	22¼	22¼	—¾
TrnspLf .08i	220	14½	14	14	—½
Tremco .88	9	37	35	37	—2½
Tri-Am .04	218	6⅜	6	6⅜	
TriChem .52	205	8	7⅜	7⅜	
TricoPd 1a	10	42½	42	42	
TrovGld g	1097	6½	5½	5 9-16	—15-16
TrusJois .24	509	19½	17½	18	—1⅜
TrBkGa 1.50	159	30	29½	29½	—¼
TuckDrl	315	11½	10¼	10¼	—1
TwinCty .80	69	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
TyronHy .50	42	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅜
TysonFd .16	236	9	8½	8½	
UAColu .25	60	29	27	27⅜	—1¼
USPRI .75e	x82	7	6⅜	6⅜	—½
UTLCp	115	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Unicaptl .12	349	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—¾
Unifilinc	363	8⅛	6⅜	6⅜	—1⅝
Unimed	97	14½	13¼	13¼	—1¼
UnionLt .49e	116	9⅛	8⅝	9	+⅛
UnElSti 1.60	21	20¼	20	20¼	
UnMetl	10	10½	10	10½	+½
UNBkPlt 1.60	10	26½	25½	25½	—1
UnPIntrs .28	134	11¼	10	10	—1¼
UnSplCp 1.20	50	16¾	16¼	16¼	—½
UnTrBcp 1.42	18	15	15	15	
Unishp	719	2 9-16	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
UnitDE	274	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
UAThtrs .48	330	37	32	32	—4½
UnBnAz 1.08	229	22½	21¾	22½	+¾
UBkNY 1.70b	133	19	17¾	18	—1
UBkCol 1.58	349	29¼	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅜
UnCbfTv .10f	452	21¼	19½	19⅝	—1¼
UCarBsh 1	32	15½	15	15	—½
UFlrCas .72	88	23¼	22½	22½	—¾
UnHearn g	893	6⅛	4⅞	5 7-16	+9-16
UIntRsh .02e	149	9½	8	9	
UIntRs un	45	17½	13½	16	—½
UtdMM	136	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
UnMoBn 1b	10	20⅝	20½	20½	—¼
UPresLf s	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
UnSvcLf .80	263	15½	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅜
USBcp 1b	613	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
USEnr	810	41	36⅜	38	—⅜
USSugr 3	18	56	54½	54½	—1½
USSurg	775	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—½
USTrck 1.20a	140	15⅜	15½	15½	
USTrst 1.90	266	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
UnTelcm	116	12	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
UVaBsh 1.44	554	26	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnivPat	290	10	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnivRE .77e	18	9	9	9	[illegible]
UtahBcp .80	7	13	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaalRe 3.72e	1363	38⅝	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
VagaHti	43	9⅜	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValBkAr 1.20	745	27¼	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValyLab	174	10	9⅞	10	[illegible]
Valmnt	128	14	14	14	[illegible]
ValtecCp	1187	10⅜	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valtekin	118	6½	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanDus .40	177	15	14	14	[illegible]
vlVanDyk	72	7½	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanShak .40	x534	11⅛	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
VandrEn s	378	9½	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varcolnt .12	191	24½	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varlen .40	127	13½	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valcro g.70	306	10½	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Verbatm	199	25	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
VermtRsh .20i	x128	8½	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vicon s	31	9½	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VictraSt .10	2244	14¼	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
VideoCp s	262	7⅛	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaChem .62	17	13½	13¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
VolntSp	245	22¾	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaNBsh 1.04	808	13⅝	12⅝	13	[illegible]
VisaExp	220	1½	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]
VisulSci	80	9¼	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Voltinfo	362	22¼	21	22	[illegible]
VolumSh .80	878	30½	29⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VintCap	413	8¼	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
VulcPk g.14	75	10⅜	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WD40 Col.48	143	27¾	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wobash	63	5⅞	5½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WarnEB 1.10	93	22	21	21	[illegible]
WshEnr 1.40	146	15½	14⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
WashSci	126	5⅝	5	5	[illegible]
WatrAsc .12	295	24⅝	24½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WausPp .48	72	19	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wavetk	27	13¼	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
WebbRs	52	37¼	33½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weingrt	64	7⅜	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WelkG .79e	2796	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
WistnMg .40a	215	10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wendys .40	2559	13	11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WstDref 6.12e	1026	54	48⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestCo .44	x227	12½	11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WstctPt g	513	23	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WnCasS 1.40	414	36⅝	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
WDeep 1.75e	1626	21¾	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WnDigit	266	2⅜	2⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
WnGear .60	205	16⅛	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHold 4.87e	968	43	40½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WMarEl s	71	12	11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinMtg .15e	65	4⅛	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WnOilSh	475	7	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmorC 1.60	777	27½	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westpt	421	3⅝	3 9-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstwrld .02e	23	2½	2¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wettrau .70b	240	12⅛	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weynbrg 1.08	31	19¼	19	19	[illegible]
WienAir	33	6	6	6	[illegible]
Wiener .36	8	6½	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WileyJh 1.36	50	28½	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willamt 1.24	667	34⅝	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
WimgT 2.80a	114	28½	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
WilsnHJ .20	266	13¼	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinnsSt .44	7	17⅜	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WiscRE .04e	72	4¼	4¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WisrOil 3.20	42	80	79½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolohn .32	122	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WolvAlu .70	35	9⅜	8⅝	9	[illegible]
WoodDn .40	44	12¾	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodLot 1.70	35	24	23¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
WorcBcp .40	49	11	11	11	[illegible]
WWEng	3162	12⅞	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthin .48	428	18½	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
WulfOil	2885	¾	21-32	11-16	[illegible]
WymnG 1	235	24½	24½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WyoNat 1.28	4	24⅜	24	24	[illegible]
Xcorint	211	7⅜	7	7	[illegible]
Xidex	107	28½	26	26	[illegible]
Xomox .40	402	15½	14¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
YlowFrt .76	872	17½	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZenNat .30	378	15½	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUta 1	115	22	21	22	[illegible]
Zondvn .28	128	10¼	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zond wt	110	7⅜	7	7	[illegible]

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Oct. 19, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
ResrtInt A	822,400	28½	25¼	25⅝	[illegible]
DomePetrgs	727,100	42½	40⅜	42⅜	[illegible]
Damson Oil	671,900	19¼	15⅞	15⅝	[illegible]
GulfCang	648,900	81	74	74⅛	[illegible]
BowValley	586,300	36⅛	31	33⅝	[illegible]
HouOilm	370,800	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	[illegible]
SyntexCorp	362,400	33⅜	30⅜	31	[illegible]
TubosMex	304,600	8¼	7¼	7¾	[illegible]
IntrCtyGas	286,000	16⅝	14⅝	15⅞	[illegible]
McCullOil	276,500	7⅞	6⅞	7	[illegible]

Volume: 20,010,000 shares
Year to Date: 874,530,000 shares
Issues traded in: 973
Advances: 141 ; declines: 677 ; unch... N.A.
New Highs: 8 ; new lows: 101

NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

OCTOBER 1979

U.S. $100,000,000

Republic of the Philippines

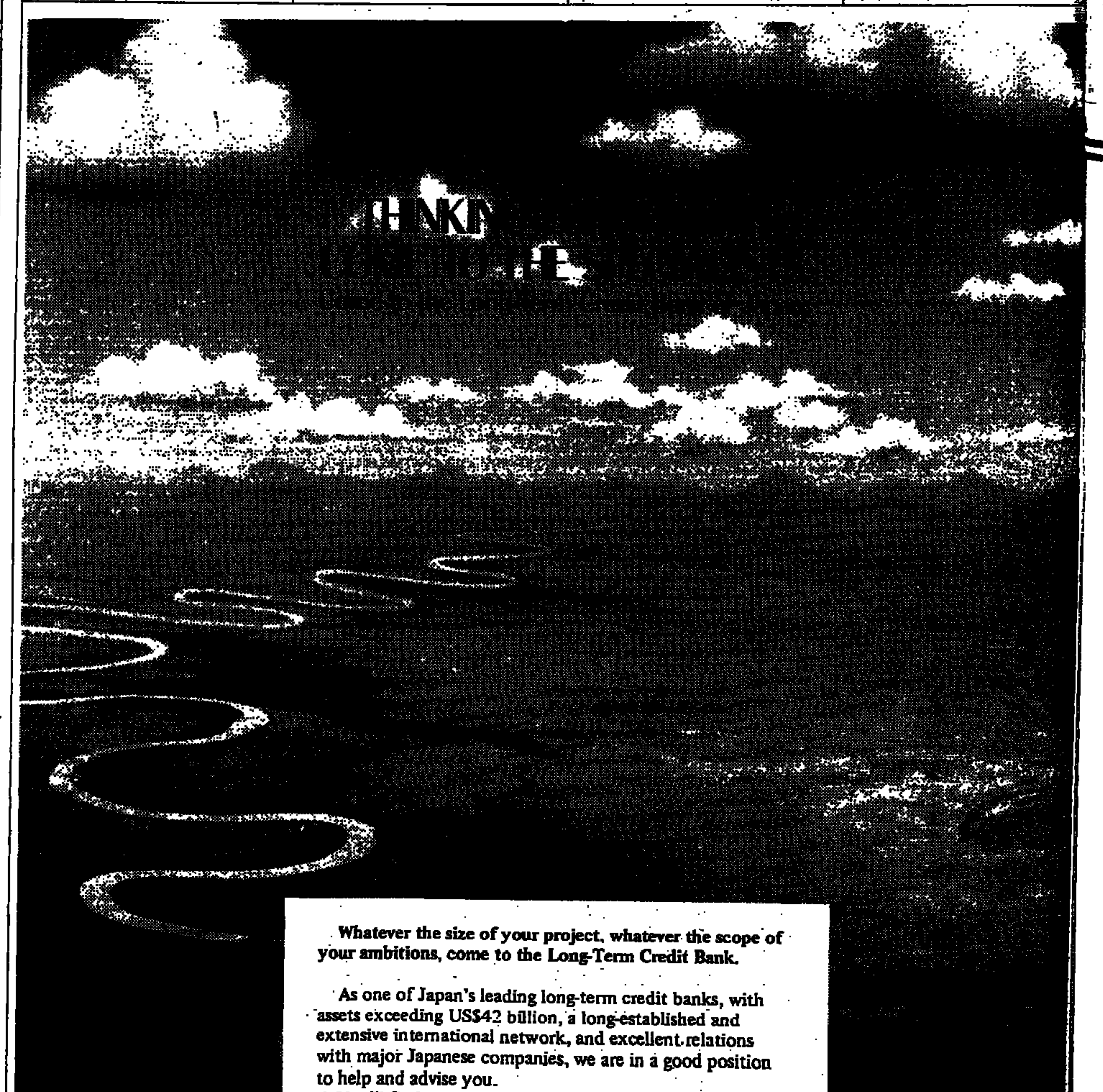
Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company — American Express Bank International Group
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Ayala Finance (HK) Ltd.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Citicorp International Group
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Limited — DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Asia) Limited — Orion Bank Limited

Philippine National Bank

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Arab Bank Investment Company Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Bank of America International Limited — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank of Helsinki Ltd. — Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank of Tokyo & Detroit (International) Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne SFE Group — Banque Worms — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — James Capel & Co. — Cazenove & Co. — Chase Manhattan Limited
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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

YORK (AP)— following quota- supplied by the al Association of ies Dealers, Inc., prices at which securities could een sold (Net As- lue) or bought plus sales Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Dev. Bank	
992N	75
orld Bank	
ls85	81
1½s90	67
4⅝s95	82
35s00	92.16
Fi86	89
1.8s86	84.24
½82	87
.65s87	82
9487	81
ation Bonds	
0s85	93
9⅛s95	75
7s97	76
7s96	63
9⅛98	85⅛
9.2s99	91
9⅛s86	90
8⅛s07	80
2080	75½
s01	73
¾s02	65¼
s02	66
¾s03	73⅞
s03	70⅞
s04	80
⅞s05	94
½s05	87⅛
4s07	74
s87	83½
s07	76
⅛s08	78½
s08	78
s96	110
12⅛99	98¾
⅛s96	52
s81	91¼
s89	82⅜
6s93	82
⅝s83	91
7s84	81½
½s91	92½
s95	91
.45s96	81
9½s95	96⅛
8s86	89⅞
8½s84	87
⅛96	71½
1.8s87	70
5s30	49
¼s92	46
1s88	97
0⅞s88	95
0s89	93½
4⅝90	72
8⅛s85	87⅛
s97	73⅛
⅛s84	93¼
6⅛91	58
7⅝s01	79
⅛s86	60
9½s82	96
3½s85	92
3½s86	89⅞
6½s94	100½
5½s93	85¼
5⅝99	108
¾s89	84
¼s81	87½
1 6s88	82
4⅝88	70
9⅞s90	95
3s93	63⅞
s93r	63⅞
¾s80	92½
½s82	85
s84	74½
¼s85	77
⅛s86	69½
7s87	66
¾s90	62⅞
s90	85⅛
400'	92
:01	71
2s79	99 3-32
¼s03	72½
80s05	85⅛
¼s82	92
½s07	84⅛
10s95	90
5¼94	68½
¾s85	90
5½s94	61
½s89	92½
20s05	88
9s86	95½
11s82	98
11s87	98⅛
70s81	93
s82	91¼
¾s83	90
s84	86¼
½s82	88⅛
s86	87½
9½s89	84
9½s82	94½
9.8s80	97½
10⅛s00	96
11 5s86	48
4.35s84	89½
8.7s95	88¾

Bonds	Last Price
Armr 5s84	87½
ArCk 8s96	83½
ArCk 8.45s84	90
AshO 4⅞93	110⅝
ADGC 8⅞83	88
AsCp 8⅛81	90
AsInv 4⅝84	73½
AsInv 7⅝88	71¼
Atchsn 4s95	55
AHCEI 9⅛83	92
AHCst 4s80	96⅜
AvcoC 5½93	63½
AvcoC 7½93	68½
AvcoF 6⅛87	82¼
AvcoF 7⅝89	87
AvcoF 9⅛89	87
AvcoF 11s90	97½
AvcoF 10½s	94⅛
AvcoF 8.2s86	81½
BPNA 10s00	97
BPNA 9⅛01	87
Bally 6s98	101⅛
BO 4s80	94 25-32
BO 4⅛95	59
BO 4½10A	68
BalGE 10s82	97⅞
BalGE 10⅛83	96¼
BalGE 9⅞05	93
BalGE 8⅞06	80⅝
BangP 5⅝92	71
BangP 8⅛94	85
BangP 11⅛98	87½
BangP 11⅛98	86
BkCol 6⅛96	78⅜
BkNY 6¼94	88¼
Banka 7⅞03	79
Banka 8⅞05	82½
Banka 8⅛01	85
Bkam 8.35s07	82¼
BnkTr 8⅛99	79
BnkTr 8⅛02	83
BarcA 7.95s92	83
BarcA 8⅛97	85
BaxL 4⅝s91	117
BaxL 4⅝s01	102½
BayCol 8½81f	87⅛
BeatF 7⅝94	95
BecD 4⅛s88	76½
BecD 5s89	71
BeecA 4⅝93	194
Belco 4⅝s88	119
Belden 8s90	101
BellPa 8⅝06	83½
BellPa 7⅛12	71
BellPa 7s80	95¼
BellPa 7½13	74¼
BellPa 9⅝14	91
BellPa 8⅞15	85
BellPa 8⅛17	79
BellPa 9⅛19	90⅝
Beml 6⅞92	80⅛
Bendx 6⅝92	77
Bendx 9⅛81	96
BenCp 8s01	85½
BenCp 8.4s07	85
BenCp 8.35s88	87
BenCp 8.4s08	89
BenCp 9.4s85	92⅝
BenCp 11.5s87	94
BenF 4⅞81	89¼
BenNJ 7⅝84	87⅛
Berky 5⅛86	58
BethSt 4½90	69
BethSt 6⅞99	69
BethSt 9s00	87
BobbB 5⅛81	87¾
Bordn 9⅝09	90¼
BorW 9⅞s81	97⅜
BosE 9⅛07	76
Brnf 11⅛s87	98½
Brnf 10s86	93
BrkUn 9⅛95	86
BrkUn 9⅛85	90⅛
BudgC 6s10	49⅝
BudgC 11⅞98	90
Bulov 4½s84	83
Bulova 6s90	46
BurlInd 5s91	71
BurlInd 9s95	87½
BurNo 8½96	84⅛
BurNo 5⅛92	91¾
BurNo 8.6s99	82½
Burro 7⅝81	94¼
Butte 10⅛97	67
CIT 7⅝81	92⅝
CIT 8.85s82	92
CIT 9s91	89
CIT 8⅛08	81½
CMEI 6½82f	66⅛
CNA 8½95	81¾
Caesr 12½90	89⅞
Caesr 11⅛97	82
Caesr 12s94	88⅛
CPc4s perp	42¼
CarPL 7⅛02	71
CaroT 5⅛88	84⅛
CaroT 7⅛01	79⅞
CaroT 8.1s03	81
Carr 5⅛s89	82
Carr 8⅛s96	86½
CastlC 5⅝94	88
CastlC 8⅛85	88
CatTr 5.3s92	73¾
CatTr 8⅛99	91
CatTr 5½00	103
Cave 11⅛00O	86
Cave 11⅛00N	86
Celanse 4s90	69
Cenco 5s96	50
Cenco 4⅝97	49
CTlUt 8.1s96	77
CtrlTel 8s96	83½
ChPap 4⅛84	97
ChrtCo 10⅝98	82⅛

Bonds	Last Price
ChsBk 4⅝93	67⅞
ChsBk 8⅝86	86
ChsC 6½96	72¼
ChsC 10.8s99	99
ChsC 10⅝09	93½
Chelse 5¼93	59
Chelse 10s99	99⅝
Chmtrn 9s94	86
ChNY 5s93	63½
ChNY 5½96	64
ChNY 6⅝80	96
ChNY 8.4s99	80
ChNY 10.9s04	97
ChORA 4s89	62
ChO 3½96D	87½
CPoM 7⅛12	71
CPoM 8⅝09	85
CPoM 9s18	86
CPoV 8⅝09	79
CPoV 9½19	92
CPWV 7⅛13	68
ChEIII 5s54	44
CGtW 4s88	55
CGtW 4½38f	42
ChokF 4½81	92
ChrCft 7s89	89⅞
ChCft 12s99	96
Chrysl 8⅞95	55⅝
Chryslr 8s98	50½
ChryF 7⅝86	58
ChryF 8.35s91	63⅛
ChryF 7.7s92	60⅛
ChryF 10s81	87½
ChryF 9½83	76⅛
ChryF 9s86	78⅛
ChryF 8⅞82	78
ChryF 8⅞84	71
ChryF 9⅛87	67⅞
Citicp 6⅝80	94⅛
Citicp 10.8s89	98⅛
Citicp 5⅛00	65⅝
Citicp 8.45s07	79
Citicp 8⅛07	78⅝
Citicp 11.1s98	96
Citicp 11.1s04	97¼
CitSv 6⅞97	78
CitSv 9⅞00	96
CtyInv 7½90	101¼
CtyInv 8s91	70
CtyInv 8⅞97	80
CtyInv 8⅞91	72¼
CtyInv 9s96	71
CtyInv 9⅛97	71½
ClkEq 7.85s91	71½
ClevEl 8⅛91	79
ClevEl 8⅞05	80½
ClevEl 9⅛09	82
ClevEl 9.85s10	90⅝
ClevEl 8.85s83	91½
ClevEl 8.65s80	96
ClevEl 8⅛12	77⅝
CstSta 7⅛91	77
ColuG 4⅝83	83
ColuG 9s94	85
ColuG 8⅛95	83⅝
ColuG 9⅛95	85½
ColuG 8⅝96	80⅝
ColuG 7½97M	79
ColuG 9⅝89	90
ColuG 10⅛99	92¼
ColuPl 5⅝94	91¾
ColSO 7⅝80	94⅛
ColSO 9⅛84	90½
CmlCr 8⅛91	80
CmlCr 7⅝92	74
CmlCr 8s81	94½
CmlCr 8⅞86	86⅛
CmlCr 8.8s86	83
CmlCr 8⅝88	86½
CmlSo 4⅝91	63½
CmwE 7⅝03F	71
CmwE 8s03	75⅝
CmwE 8⅝80	96
CmwE 8⅛05	88
CmwE 9s83	93
CmwE 9⅝04	83¼
CmwE 8s82	90
CmwE 8⅛07J	73
CmwE 8⅛07D	74½
CmwE 8⅛07	79¾
CmwE 9⅛08	84⅝
CmwE 9⅛84	91
CmpSci 6s94	76
ConnM 6⅛90	100½
ConnM 6s96	75
ConEd 3s81	91¼
ConEd 3⅛81	88⅝
ConEd 2⅝82	83½
ConEd 3⅛82	85⅛
ConEd 3⅛83	78⅝
ConEd 3⅝84	73¾
ConEd 3⅝85	65⅛
ConEd 3⅝86	66
ConEd 4⅛86	62
CnEd 4⅛86r	62
ConEd 5s87	67⅞
ConEd 5s87r	66½
ConEd 4⅝90	62
ConEd 5s90	60⅛
ConEd 4⅝91	62½
ConEd 4⅝91	56¼
ConEd 4⅝92V	56
ConEd 4⅝92W	53½
ConEd 4⅝93	55
ConEd 9⅛s	80½
ConEd 7.9s01	69
ConEd 7.9s02	70
ConEd 7⅛03	68
ConEd 8.4s03	73
ConEd 9⅛04	78⅛
CnNG 6⅛92	68
CnNG 8⅛94	81
CnNG 9s95	83
CnNG 7⅝95	82

Bonds	Last Price
CnNG 8⅛96	80⅝
CnNG 7⅝96	80¼
CnNG 7⅝97	82
CnNG 9⅛95	87⅛
CnPw 5⅝96	60
CnPw 6⅞98	67
CnPw 7⅛99	68
CnPw 8⅝00	74
CnPw 8⅛01	71½
CnPw 7½01	70
CnPw 7½02J	70
CnPw 7½02O	65
CnPw 8⅝03	74¼
CnPw 11⅞94	99⅞
CnPw 11⅛82	97¼
CtTl 10½83	97
CtDat 5⅛87	80
CoopL 7½91	106
CoopL 4½92	63
CoopL 10½92	84
CrnPd 4⅝83	82
CrnPd 5⅝92	79⅝
Corng 8.65s88	97 19-32
Crane 7s94	64
Crane 8s85	87
Crane 10⅛94	90
CrdF 10⅛81	93⅝
CrdF 10⅛89	98
CrocN 10s94	98⅛
CrocN 8.4s02	82
Crwn2 8⅞00	86
Crucbl 6⅞92	76¼
Culb 11½05	83
DPF 5⅛87	82
Dart 4⅛97	66
Dayc 5⅝94	69
Dayc 6s94	76⅝
Dayc 6⅛96	95½
DaytP 3s84	71
DaytP 8⅛01	71⅛
DaytP 10⅝81	95
DaytP 8⅛06	83
DaytP 8⅛07	76
Deere 4⅝83	86
Deere 7.9s87	85⅝
Deere 5⅛01	108½
DeerCr 8⅛82	92⅝
DeerCr 8s84	85
DelPw 6⅝97	68
DelPw 9⅝83	91½
DetEd 3⅛80	94 5-32
DetEd 2⅝82	80
DetEd 2⅞84	74⅜
DetEd 2⅝85	67½
DetEd 6s96	58
DetEd 6.4s98	60
DetEd 9s99	78
DetEd 9.15s00	79⅝
DetEd 8.15s00	67½
DetEd 8⅛01	68
DetEd 7⅝01	63¼
DetEd 7½03	64⅛
DetEd 9⅝04	80
DetEd 12⅝82	101½
DetEd 11⅝00	100½
DetEd 10⅝06	89
DIGior 5⅝93	72
Digit 4½02	111
Dilling 5½94	64
Dilling 9⅝99	108½
Divers 5⅞93	56⅞
Divers 9⅝91	78½
DmBk 7⅝96	77⅝
Dow 4.35s88	81
Dow 8⅝2000	85
Dow 8.92000	85
Dow 8½s06	84
Dresr 9⅛95	90⅛
duPnt 8s81	93
duPnt 8.45s04	85
duPnt 8s86	86¼
duPnt 8½s06	87
DukeP 7⅝01	70
DukeP 7⅝02	71
DukeP 8⅛03	76⅛
DukeP 9⅝04	88½
DukeP 9½05	86⅛
DukeP 8⅝06	78⅝
DukeP 8⅛07	75⅛
DukeP 9⅝08	84
DukeP 10⅛09	91¼
DuqL 5s2010	67⅛
DuqL 9s06	83⅝
EGG 3½s87	80
ESys 4⅝s92	100
EasAir 5s92	49
EasAir 4⅝93	47½
EasAir 11½99	90
EKod 4½88	80
Eaton 5½92	80⅛
ElPas 6s93A	189
Englh 5⅛97	145½
Ens 9⅝s95	89
EqutG 9⅝95	97¼
EqutG 9s96	83
EqtLf 6⅞90	75
Esmk 8.4s82	92
EssxC 11⅝98	93⅝
Estrl 6⅛95	86
Exxon 6s97	67
Exxon 6½98	73⅛
ExxP 9s04	87½
ExxP 8.05s80	95½
ExxP 8⅞00	88½
ExxP 7.65s83	88⅛
ExxP 8⅛01	82⅝
FMC 4⅛92	70½
FairFd 9s96	92⅝
Fal 8.85s96	70½
Farah 5s94	43
Feddr 5s96	43⅛
Feddr 8⅞94	63
FedN 4⅝s96	81⅛
Ferro 5⅝92	88½

Bonds	Last Price
Filmwy 11s98	85
Filmwy 10s99	70
Finan 10⅛90	95½
FinCpA 6s88	66½
FstChi 6⅛80	94¼
FstChi 7⅝86	82½
FlntBn 9⅞99	94¼
FlntBn 10.65s87	96½
FMerBc 9⅞83	92
FtNBAtl 9s84	91
FtNBo 6⅝80	95¼
FtNBo 7.6s81	90¼
FtNBo 8s82	89½
FtPenn 5s93	53½
FstSec 11s99	98½
FUnRE 8⅝99	95
FtWis 8⅝96	81⅛
FisbM 4⅝97	61
FishF 6½94	65
FlexiV 4⅝97	65
FloECs 5s11	85
FlaPL 8⅛80	96
FlaPL 8⅞82	91½
FlaPL 10⅛81	96
FlaPL 9⅛84	90
FlyTigr 7s80	100
FlyTigr 9s91	88
Ford 8⅛90	86⅛
Ford 7.4s80	98 3-32
FrdC 8⅞90A	90½
FrdC 8⅞90N	86½
FrdC 8½91	80⅛
FrdC 4½96	60
FrdC 4⅝98	70
FrdC 7s80	96¼
FrdC 7½92	80
FrdC 8.7s99	81
FrdC 7⅛93	80½
FrdC 7⅞93	77⅛
FrdC 8⅝82	91⅛
FrdC 9⅝81	94¼
FrdC 10½94	100
FrdC 8⅝83	92
FrdC 9⅛95	89½
FrdC 8.85s85	90
FrdC 8⅝86	87⅛
FrdC 8⅝86	90
FrdC 9⅛01	89⅞
FrdC 8.1s84	87¾
FrdC 8⅛88	82⅛
FrdC 8⅛02	82
FrdC 8⅝84	88
FrdC 8½88	85
FrdC 9s84	92
FrdC 8⅞90	92
FrdC 9½85	93⅝
FrdC 9.55s89	90
FoMcK 6s94	98
Fruf 5½94	73½
FruF 9.15s83	90⅝
FruF 8s87	82
Fuqua 7s88	71
Fuqua 9½98	70
Fuqua 9⅞97	75⅞
Gamb 10s89	81½
GambC 9⅝86	86
GnAcc 4⅞85	82½
GnATr 5⅛99	76
GCIe 5½87	81⅝
GnEl 5.3s92	77
GnEl 7½96	82
GnEl 8½04	86
GEICr 7s80	96⅛
GEICr 8⅞82	92
GEICr 8.6s85	88⅛
GEICr 8.4s81	94
GEIC 8.65s84	90½
GEICr 8⅛86	86
GEICr 7⅝88	83½
GEICr 8⅛97	80
GEICr 9⅛84	93
GEICr 9⅝87	93½
GenFin 9½84	90⅞
GFood 8⅞90	95⅛
GFood 7⅞84	87
GHost 7s94	57
GHost 5s88	76
GnInst 4⅛85	151
GnInst 5s92	81½
GMills 8⅞95	90
GMills 8s99	81¼
GMA 5s80	93⅝
GMA 5s81	89
GMA 4⅝82	82¾
GMA 4⅝83	83
GMA 4½85	74⅛
GMA 4⅝86	73½
GMA 4⅞87	69½
GMA 6⅛88	76
GMA 7½90	76⅞
GMA 8s93	77⅝
GMA 7⅝94	77¼
GMA 7⅛95	73⅛
GMA 7½92	75⅛
GMA 7.85s98	77
GMA 8⅞99	85⅛
GMA 8.70s83	91
GMA 8⅛s85	88⅛
GMA 8⅛s84	89½
GMA 8⅛s80	86
GMA 8⅛86A	84½
GMA 8⅛86J	83
GMA 8⅛s01	85⅛
GMA 8.15s86	85⅛
GMA 8⅛96	80½
GMA 7.35s87	82¼
GMA 8s02	76½
GMA 7.3s85	84½
GMA 8s07	79

Bonds	Last Price
GMA 8⅛06	79
GMA 8.2s88	84⅛
GMA 8.65s08	85
GMA 8⅝88	84⅛
GMA 8⅞85	89½
GMA 9s84	91¼
GMA 9⅝89	92
GMA 9⅝03	93
GMA 9⅛89	88
GMA 9.4s04	90
GM 8.05s85	88½
GM 8⅛s05	88¼
GTE 4s90	61⅞
GTE 6⅛91	86
GTE 5s92	66¼
GTE 9⅞95	95
GTE 6⅛96	78¼
GWat 8⅛s96	86½
Gene 10⅛84	83⅝
GaPac 5⅛96	88
GaPac 6⅝82	90
GaPac 7⅛85	85
GaPw 8⅞00	74
GaPw 7⅝01	64½
GaPw 8⅛01	69
GaPw 7⅝01	67
GaPw 7½02D	65½
GaPw 8⅝04	71
GaPw 11⅝00	94⅝
GaPw 11⅝05	95⅝
GaPw 10½09	88
GaPw 11s09	90
GldLw 4⅝87	87
GloMar 12⅝98	96⅛
GloU 7.85s97	86½
Gdrch 8⅛94	89
Gdrch 9⅛82	94
Gdyr 8.6s95	80⅝
GordnJ 5s88	91
Grace 4⅛90	73
Grace 6½96	118
GranC 4⅝94	64
GtNoR 3⅛00	38½
GtWst 6s87	76
Greyh 6½90	80⅛
GreyF 9.7 84	89
GlhRt 6⅛82	75⅝
Grum 4⅛92	63⅝
Grum 8s99	99
GHWn 6s87	78
GHWn 6s88	69
GHWn 5½93	79
GHWn 7s03A	56½
GHWn 7s03B	56¼
GHMO 4s44	37⅛
GHMo 5s56f	34
GHOil 8½95	88
GHRes 10⅞97	88
GHRes 12½04	94⅝
GHStU 3⅛82	80½
GHStU 7⅛92	84½
Halib 8⅛81	92⅛
HamP 5s94	71
Harsc 5½92	82¼
HSMx 8½96	85
Hawn 9s2000	80
Hawn 7⅝02	65¼
Hellr 9½89	92⅝
Hellr 9⅛91	80½
Hellr 7⅝93	81
Hellr 7⅝80	94⅛
Hellr 10⅛86	95
Hellr 10⅛91	95
Hellr 8.1s87	83
Hellr 8⅛02	82¼
Hercul 6½99	77
Heubn 4½97	59⅛
HockV 4½99	50
Holidy 9⅝95	84½
HonyF 9.65s81	95½
HonyF 8.7s86	91
HosAff 10s99	85
HosAff 10s91	91½
HoCp 10⅛90	98½
HousF 8s84	89
HouF 10.4s87	95½
HousF 8.38s	86⅝
HousF 8⅛83	93
HousL 5⅛85	84
HNG 8.2s01	87
HugheT 9s08	84
Humn 11.7s98	85
Humn 9⅛98	76
Humbl 6⅝98	83
HuntIR 9⅝04	70½
ICI 8⅞03	87¼
ITTCB 9⅝95	95
ITTF 9.7s83	94
ITTF 11⅛85	94½
ITTF 9⅝96	88½
IllBel 2⅛81	90⅝
IllBel 7⅝06	76
IllBel 8s04	79
IllBel 8⅛16	82⅝
IllPw 7.6s01	76½
Inco 6.85s93	73¼
InMic 10⅛82	96⅜
InMic 11s83	96½
InMic 10⅛87	87½
InMP 10⅛84	97
IndBel 8⅛11	81
IndBel 10s14	97½
IndBel 8⅛17	80⅝
IndBel 8s14	77
IndNtl 8⅛96	85
IngR 8⅛s85	91¾
IndStl 3½81	88⅝
IndStl 4⅝87	75
IndStl 4½89	67⅞

Bonds	Last Price
InldStl 6½92	77
InldStl 8⅞99	86⅛
Inslico 9⅝99	106
Instov 7⅝80f	94⅞
Intrlk 8.8s96	91½
IBM 9⅛86	92¼
IBM 9⅝04	91¼
IntHrv 4⅝88	79
IntHrv 4.8s91	68
IntHrv 6⅛98	72⅝
IntHrv 8⅝95	84⅝
IntHrv 9s04	83⅝
InHvC 4⅝79	99 7-32
InHvC 4⅝81	88
InHvC 8⅛91	84
InHvC 7½94	78¼
InHvC 9.15s82	93½
InHvC 8⅛81	95
InHvC 9s84	86¼
InHvC 8.35s86	83
IPap 8.85s95	86½
IPap 4⅛96	56
IPap 8.85s00	86¼
IntTT 4.9s87	69
IntTT 11s82	98
IntTT 9⅛s83	96
IntTT 8⅝00	99½
IntTT 10s00	100
IpcoH 5⅛89	70⅝
Itel 9⅛98	50⅝
Itel 10½98	61
JnM 9.7s85	94½
JonsLI 6⅛94	49
JonsLI 6½88	56
JonsL 6⅛94	61⅛
JonsL 9⅞95	76
Kmart 6s99	88
Kane 9½90	74⅞
KaufB 12⅛99	91⅞
Kellog 8⅝85	93
Kenn 7⅝01	77
KyPw 7⅛80	98 7-16
KerrMc 8s83	87⅝
KaySH 7½93	74
Kidde 10½83	97
KimCl 5⅞92	88½
Kraft 6⅞96	83¼
Kroer 9⅞83	94
LFE 10s92	76½
LTV 5s88	51
LTV 9⅛97	62¼
LTV 11s07	72½
LearS 10s04	90
Lfemk 11s98	86
Lfemk 11⅝99	88½
LincFt 8½96	80½
Lionel 10⅛99	85⅝
Litton 3⅛87	84
Lockh 4⅛92	57
Loew 6⅞93	68½
LomN 5½91	75
LonSG 4½87	73
LgisLt 9⅛83	94⅞
LgisLt 9⅞84	93⅜
Loral 10⅛97	92
Lorlld 6⅞93	72¼
LouN 4⅝87	70
LouN 3⅝03I	71
LouN 7⅝93	70
LouN 11s85	99½
LouGs 4⅝90	59¼
LouGs 8⅛01	85⅝
Lowen 8⅛96	75¼
LuckSt 6⅛00	112
Lykes 7½94N	51¾
Lykes 7½94	50⅝
Lykes 11s00	72
Lynch 8⅛99	101½
MGIC 5s93	69
MGIC 8⅝88	87⅝
MacD 6s87	89⅞
MckF 9⅛90	91
MckF 9⅝91	85
MckTr 5⅛81	98½
MckTr 10⅝85	94
Macke 4⅞92	62½
MocMl 4s92	83⅝
McyCr 4⅛81	87
McyCr 9⅛80	97
MeYk 9.1s02	89⅞
MfrH 7.6s81	90¼
MfrH 8⅛04	82½
MfrH 8⅝82	89⅛
MfrH 11⅛87	95¾
MfrHT 8⅞85	89
MAPCO 10⅝99	94
MarO 8½00	82
MarO 7.65s83	89⅛
Marcor 6½88	71⅞
MarM 7⅝03	74
MdCu 5⅛94	80
MaMu 6⅝90	76½
MaMu 6⅛91	64⅝
MasEl 9⅝82	94
MayDC 9s89	83¼
Myr 7.85s96	83
McCro 5s81	86
McCro 7½94	54
McCro 10½85	85
McCro 7⅞97	58
McCro 7⅝95	58¼
McDe 8.9s84	91⅝
McDnl 9s85	91⅛
McDnl 8⅛88	93½
McDD 4⅝91	89⅝
McGH 3⅞92	66
Mead 8½95	86½
Melln 7.8s82	91
Melln 10.8s89	99½

Bonds	Last Price
Melln 11½89	94¼
Melvl 4⅝s96	89½
Memx 5⅛90	54
Merck 7⅝85	87⅛
MGM 9s92	87½
MGM 10s93	83
MGM 10s94	80½
MGM 10½s96	93½
MGM 9⅛s86	90
MetEd 2⅝80	96
MichB 4⅝91	59
MichB 7⅝11	73¼
MichB 7s12	71⅛
MichB 9.6s08	90⅝
MichB 8⅛15	79½
MicG 10⅝82	96½
MicW 8⅛s93	86
MicW 9⅝s94	93
MicW 10⅛95	98
MidMl 8s80	95
MileL 6½92	80
MoisSL 6s85r	82
MMM 8.20s	90¾
MMM 8.85s	90
MKT 4s90	47⅛
MKT 5⅛33f	18½
MPac 4⅛90	63
MPac 4⅛05	45
MPac 4⅛05r	45
MPac 4⅝20f	41½
MPac 4⅛30f	41½
MPac 5s45f	43¼
MoPtC 10s97	90
Mobil 8½01	80⅛
MobO 7⅝01	79
MohD 5½94	56¼
Monog 10s99	82½
Monog 11s04	84⅞
Mons 9⅛00	87½
Mons 8⅛08	85
MntWC 5⅛81	90
MntWC 7⅝88	73½
MntWC 9s89	81¼
MntWC 9⅛90	87⅞
MntWC 8⅛02	81
MonyM 7s90	83¼
Moran 4⅝98	67½
Moran 8s86	87
MISTI 7⅝11	73
MISTI 7⅝13	75
MISTI 9⅝12	93⅝
MISTI 9⅝15	91⅛
MISTI 8.7s81	93⅝
MISTI 7⅝16	76⅛
MISTI 8s17	78
MISTI 8⅝18	81
MISTI 9⅛14	88
NCNB 8.495	82
NCNB 8⅝99	75
NCR 9s85	92¾
NLInd 7½s95	77½
NorE 10½80	98 1-32
NBlsc 4⅝87	69
NCan 5s93	83
NCash 5.6s91	84¾
NCash 7.7s94	83¾
NCity 5½88	60
NCity 6½91	60⅛
NDist 5s83	81⅛
NFGs 12⅝83	106
NHom 4⅞96	37
NInd 5⅝88	72⅝
NInd 10s99	71½
NLead 4⅝88	74½
NRUt 9⅛s85	86¼
NStl 8s95	81
NtrlG 6⅞80	95½
NEnT 3s82	82
NEnT 8⅝09	83⅝
NEnT 8.2s04	78
NEnT 7⅝07	71¼
NEnT 8s03	76
NEnT 9½10	88
NJBTl 3⅛88	62
NJBTl 7⅛11	71¼
NJBTl 7⅝13	74½
NJBTl 8⅛16	81
NJBTl 8s16	78
NJBTl 8⅝18	86½
NYBkS 10.8s81	98
vlNYH 4s07f	85½
vlNYH 4½sf	10½
NYEG 7⅝01	72⅝
NYEG 7⅝81	91⅝
NYE 10.6s82	96½
NYTl 3s89	58⅝
NYTl 4⅛91	62
NYTl 4⅛93	59
NYTl 3⅝96	49
NYTl 7⅝06	76¼
NYTl 8s08	78⅝
NYTl 7⅝11	73
NYTl 8.3s12	81
NYTel 9s14	85½
NYTel 8s83	90
NYTl 8⅞15	86¾
NYTl 8⅛16	86⅛
NYTl 8⅛15	80
NYTl 7⅝17	78
NYTl 8⅞18	85
NewhL 6s95	99
NIMP 2⅝80	97 13-32
NIMP 3⅛83	73⅛
NIMP 4⅝87	65
NIMP 12.6s81	99¼
NIMP 10.2s05	94
NIMP 10⅝85	98
NorfW 4s96	52
NorfW 4s96r	46

Bonds	Last Price
NorfW 4.85s15	58
Norlin 9s88	78
NoAPh 4s92	68⅝
NoNG 4⅞85	84½
NoNG 9½90	92
NoNG 8s91	86⅝
NoNG 7⅝92	81½
NoNG 9s85	92
NoPac 4s97	53⅝
NoPac 3s47	33⅞
NoPac 3s47r	32
NoSP 4⅛s84	73
NoSP 4s88	60⅛
NoSP 5s90	61
NwstB 11s89	95
Nwstl 7⅛94	80
NwnBl 2⅝84	77
NwnBl 7⅝11	76¼
NwnBl 7½05	76
NwnBl 10s14	96
NwnBl 8⅝12	83½
NortS 6s98	73
Oakin 11⅞98	93¾
OccIP 11s82	97⅛
Ogden 5s93	74¼
OhBIT 7⅛11	75
OhBIT 7⅝13	77⅛
OhBIT 9s18	85½
OhEd 10s81	95⅝
OhEd 9½06	85
OhEd 9½08	82⅞
OhEl 11s83	96
OhPw 10⅛82	94½
OhPw 12⅛81	99¾
OwCor 6⅞94	80
Ownill 3⅛88	83
Ownill 9s81	95
PPG 9s95	90
PPG 9⅞99	91
PSA 11⅛04	103
PGE 3s79	98 19-32
PGE 2⅞s80	92
PGE 2⅝s81	85¼
PGE 3⅝s84	75
PGE 4½s86	71½
PGE 3⅝s87	65
PGE 5s89	65⅝
PGE 4½90r	62
PGE 5s91	63⅞
PGE 8⅞s02	80
PGE 8s2003	74⅛
PGE 7½s03	68⅛
PGE 7½s04	70⅛
PGE 7⅛05ZZ	70
PGE 7⅛05A	72
PGE 9⅛s06	81¾
PGE 9.85s82	96
PGE 9⅝s06	84½
PGE 9½s85	93⅝
PGE 8⅛08	76
PGE 8½09	78¼
PGE 9⅛11	84
PGE 10⅛12	89½
PacGT 8s90	92
PocLS 9s85	88
PocLS 9.385	91½
PNwT 8⅛10	80
PNwT 8⅛08	83⅛
PNwT 9s12	86
PNwt 8⅞18	88¼
PacTT 3⅛83	75
PacTT 2⅝86	64
PacTT 3⅛87	58⅛
PacTT 4⅝88	63⅛
PacTT 4⅝88r	65
PacTT 3⅝91	55
PacTT 8.65s05	75
PacTT 8⅝06	75
PacTT 7.8s07	69
PacTT 7⅛08	66⅞
PacTT 7⅛80	95 21-32
PacTT 7⅝09	69½
PacTT 9½11	82⅛
PacTT 9s81	95
PacTT 9.1s84	90⅛
PacTT 8⅞15	76¼
PacTT 8⅛17	73
PacTT 9⅛14	82⅝
PacTT 9s18	76½
PacTT 9⅛18	81½
PacTT 9⅞16	83
PacTT 9⅝19	83
Paine 11½99	95⅞
PAA 4½s84	80
PAA 4½s86	60¼
PAA 5⅛s89	59
PAA 11⅛s86	95⅝
PAA 11⅛s86	94
PAA 7½s98	91⅛
PAA 9⅝s96	108
PAA 11½94A	94
PAA 11½94B	92⅝
ParkrH 4s92	87½
PatPet 8½92	109
PenC 7s87Af	84⅛
PenC 7s87Bf	50½

Bonds	Last Price
PenC 8s87Yf	68
PennD 5s82	78¼
Penny 8⅞95	87
PaPL 10⅛82	98
Penwl 9⅛95	88
Penwl 9⅞85	90
Pennzl 7½88	76
Pennzl 7⅝88	83
Pennzl 5⅛96	122½
Pennzl 8⅞96	76⅛
Pennz 10⅛83	97⅛
Pennzl 8⅛01	76½
Pepsic 8⅝81	93
Pepsic 8⅛85	90½
Pfizer 4s97	79
Pfizer 8½99	84⅛
Phelp 8.1s96	79½
Phelp 8½s85	85
PhilEl 2⅝81	84⅛
PhilEl 3⅛83	74½
PhilEl 4⅝87	70
PhilEl 5s89	62½
PhilEl 6½93	60
PhilEl 9s95	80½
PhilEl 8⅛96	77⅞
PhilEl 7⅝01	66⅞
PhilEl 7½98	66
PhilEl 7½99	67⅛
PhilEl 8⅛04	76⅛
PhilEl 11s80	98 7-32
PhilEl 12⅝81	100
PhilEl 11⅝00	98
PhilEl 11s00	92⅛
PhilM 8.85s82	93½
PhilM 8⅛s85	88
PhilM 9⅛03	87
PhilM 8.65s84	91
PhilM 9.55s86	91⅝
PhilP 7⅝01	78
PhilP 8⅞00	88
Pittsn 9.2s04	98
Pneum 9⅝98	78⅛
Pneum 11⅝94	100
PorG 10½80	96½
PorG 10s82	95
PorG 9⅝s85	89⅛
PorG 11⅝05	98⅝
PorG 9½s06	90
PotEl 9½s05	85
PotEl 8⅝09	76⅛
PotEl 10⅛04	96
PrimeC 6⅞98	103⅛
ProcG 3⅞81	88½
ProcG 7s02	77
ProcG 8⅛05	86⅞
PSCol 8⅝00	85
PSInd 7⅝07	79⅝
PSNH 12s99	95
PSEG 8s37	73
PSEG 5s37	52
PSEG 9s95	83½
PSEG 8½04	79
PSEG 12s04	104
PSEG 8⅛07	77
PSEG 9⅝08	89
PSEG 9⅝09	88½
Pugt 10⅛83	98
Pullm 5⅞97	76⅛
PullL 10s85	96
Purex 4⅞94	67½
Quak 7.7s01	82¾
RCA 9¼s90	90
RCA 4½s92	65
RainB 9½85	94½
RalsP 5⅛00	79⅛
Ramin 8s95	117
Ramin 5s96	62¼
Ramin 10s00	114⅛
Ramin 10s93	72
RapA72 7s94	49
RapA69 7s94	49½
RapA 7½s85	70¼
RapA 6s88	53
RapA 10⅛03	71
RapA 12s99	83
RapA 11s05	72
RapA 10⅛04	71¾
RdgB 5½s88	118
RivRef 12s98	89
RivRef 11⅝98	90
Reichid 8s94	83
RelGp 9⅞98	80
RelGp 9⅞99	84⅛
RepMt 9s90f	100
RevrC 5½92	65½
Revl 8.45s85	89⅛
RevM 4½91	71
RevTb 7s89	82
RevTb 7⅞94	83
Riegel 5s93	69¼
RochG 10⅛83	98
RochG 9⅛06	81⅛
Rocin 4⅛91	92
Rocin 8⅝95	84½
Rocin 4⅞87	70
Rocin 8.9s86	89

Bonds	Last Price
RohmH 9s85	90¼
Rohr 5⅛86	77
Rydr 11⅝90	96¼
Ryder 9⅝82	93
SCM 5½s88	75½
SCM 9¼s90	90
SCM 10s96	96¼
Sabin 6½99	124
StLSaF 4s97	55
StLSaF 4s97r	49½
StLSaF 5s06f	47½
SanD 9.2s79	99 5-32
SanD 10.782	95½
Sandrs 5s92	64
SFeIn 6⅛98	153¼
SaFP 8⅝80	95⅝
SaulRl 8½80	97 1-32
SavEl 12½81	99½
SavEl 9.8s86	90
Savin 11⅝98	89⅞
SciotoV 4s89	62⅛
Scot 8⅝2000	88½
Scot 8.15s85	86⅜
SeaCnt 10⅛98	87¼
SbdFn 5⅛80	94½
Searl 7½80	95⅛
Searl 8s81	92
Sears 4⅝83	80¼
Sears 8⅝95	87½
Sears 7⅛85	85½
Sears 8s06	77¼
Sears 7⅝07	81
SearA 5s82	86¼
SearA 8⅝86	86⅛
Seatrin 6s94	53
SecP 7.7s82	89
SecP 8.8s85	89⅝
SHS 10⅛03	81⅛
ShellO 4⅝86	85⅛
ShellO 5.3s92	70⅛
ShellO 8⅛00	84⅞
ShellO 8⅛05	86
ShellO 8s07	80
ShWl 6⅛95	69¾
Signl 8.85s94	91
Sinclr 4⅝86	198
Singer 8s99	64
SkilCp 5s92	83⅝
SmithA 10⅛95	98½
SmK 8.15s84	88⅞
SohioB 8⅝83	88¼
SohioP 8⅛01	85
SoAIT 6⅛82f	73⅝
SoCBl 8⅛04	80¼
SoCBl 7⅛07	74
SoCBl 7⅝12	73
SoCBl 8⅛13	78¼
SoCBl 10s14	91⅝
SoCBl 9.2s10	87½
SoCBl 8⅛15	80
SoCBl 9⅝19	90⅝
SoCBl 9⅝18	90⅞
SoestB 4⅞97	57½
SoestB 10s83	97¼
SoBIT 2⅞87	66
SoBIT 7.6s08	76
SoBIT 7⅝10	73½
SoBIT 7⅝13	74⅜
SoBIT 8s14	76⅛
SoBIT 8⅛16	79⅝
SoBIT 8⅛17	78¼
SoBIT 8⅝18	82¾
SCE 3⅛80	93
SoCG 8.85s95	86⅛
SoCG 10⅛81	98⅛
SoNG 7.7s91	79½
SNET 8⅛08	79
SPac 4½s81	93
SPac 10.35s94	93
SPac 2⅞s86	67¼
SouRy 5s94	58
SouRy 5s94r	57
SoutF 10⅛86	89½
SwBT 2⅛85	69
SwBT 8⅛07	82⅝
SwBT 6⅞11	69
SwBT 7⅝09	76½
SwBT 7⅝12	73
SwBT 7⅝13	74½
SwBT 8⅛14	79½
SwBT 8.2s82	91½
SwBT 9⅛15	88
SwBT 8½16	80
SwBT 8⅛17	80⅝
SwBT 8⅝18	86
SwBT 9⅝19	90
Sperry 6s00	107
SperyF 7⅞85	86½
Spiegl 5s87	67¼
Squibb 8s85	85⅝
SlBrn 6⅛93	73⅛
SOCal 4⅝83	82⅝
SOCal 5⅛92	69
SOCal 7s96	77
SOCal 8⅝05	86½
StOInd 6s91	73

Bonds	Last Price
StOIn 6s98	68
StOIn 9.2s04	91
StOIn 10.4s89	100⅝
StOIn 8⅝05	84
StdOh 8½00	83
StdOh 8s81	92½
StdOh 7½s86	81½
StdOh 8⅝07	81½
StPkg 5⅛90	50½
StaMut 9s80f	97
StaISfB 9s83	94⅛
Stauf 8⅛86	85¼
SterlBn 6½90	65
Stevens 4s90	72½
Stokly 8s98	83
Suave 5s97	49
SunCh 11⅛96	92⅝
SunCh 11¼96	90
SunOil 8⅛00	83
Sundstr 5s93	91½
Sunsh 6½89	101½
SupOil 9⅝89	93
SupOil 9⅞99	94
Sutro 6⅝82	82⅝
Sybrn 4½87	75
TRE 9⅝02	117
TRW 9⅞s	94⅛
TRW 9s85	92
TalcNt 6s94	52
TalcNt 13⅝99	90
Tandy 10s94	84½
Tandy 10s91	82½
Tandy 6½03	103
Tapp 5½s94	58½
Teledy 7⅝94	77
Teledy 7s99	72¼
Teledy 10s04	86
Telex 9s96	68
Telex 11⅝96	94½
Tenco 6⅛92	121½
Tenco 7s93	70½
Tenco 9s94	89½
Tenco 9⅞00	95
Tenco 9½04	96
TVA 7s97	73
TVA 7s97r	73⅝
TV 7.35s97B	76⅛
TV 7.3597Br	76
TV 7.35s97C	76⅜
TV 7.3597Cr	76⅜
TVA 7.4s97	73⅛
TVA 7.4s97r	77
TV 7.35s98A	75
TV 7.3598Ar	73
TV 7.35s98B	73⅛
TV 7.3598Br	75
TV 7⅝s98C	78⅛
TV 7⅝98Cr	79⅛
TVA 7.7s98	78
TVA 98reg	78⅛
TVA 8.05s99	79⅝
TV 8.05s99r	84
TerR 2⅞s85	69
Tesoro 5⅛89	95⅝
Texco 5⅝97	67
Texco 7⅝01	77
Texco 8⅞05	86
Texco 8½06	83½
TxCBn 8⅞85	90
TxCo 3⅝83	77⅛
TxInd 7⅝92	76
TxInt 11½old	86⅛
TxInt 11½nw	87
TxOG 7½92	82
TxOG 8⅛94	88½
Texfi 4⅝96	35
Time 7⅞86	88
TmeM 9⅝86	94¼
TolEd 9s00	78
TolEd 10s82	95
TolEd 9.35s85	90¼
Trane 4s92	69
TWA 4s92	41
TWA 5s94	49
TWA 10s85	93⅝
TWA 11s86	97
TWCp 10s99	69⅝
Trans 10⅛04	95
TranF 7⅝91	79½
TranF 9⅛87	85
TranF 10⅛85	96¼
TrGPL 6⅛87	74
TrGPL 8⅞90	82¼
TrGPL 8⅞91	85
TrGPL 9⅝86	91¼
Trvlr 8.7s95	88
TriSM 7s92f	54½
TriSM 7⅛80f	90
TucEP 8½01	78½
TucEP 7.65s03	72
TCFox 10⅛98	85⅞
UGI 11s90	103½
UTCrd 8⅛02	77¼
UVInd 5⅝95	83⅜
UCarb 5.3s97	71⅞
UCarb 8½05	78½

Bonds	Last Price
UCarb 9⅛86	90¾
UCarb 9.35s09	91
UnCp 6s88	70
UnCp 7s89	88
UnEl 10½05	90⅛
UnEl 8⅝07	75
UOilC 6⅝98	74
UOilC 8⅝82	92⅝
UOilC 8⅞85	89½
UOilC 8⅝06	87¼
UPac 4¾99	242½
UPac 8.6s83	91
Unitryl 5½96	44¼
UnAL 5s91	66
UnAL 4½92	52¼
UBkNY 7⅝87	84½
UBrnd 7⅛88	71⅛
UBrnd 5½94	50
UBrnd 9½98	72
UGCp 5s80	92½
UGsP 10⅛90	99
UGsP 9½94	92
USHo 5½96	62¾
USHo 10s87	89
USIn 7⅝97	72
USPIC 8s96	78¼
USRlt 5⅛89	60
USStl 4s83	84½
USStl 4½86	78
USStl 4⅝96	58½
USStl 7⅝01	76⅛
USStl 5⅛01	61⅛
UnTec 9s85	92
UnTec 9.45s89	94
UnTec 9⅝04	90
UnTel 11s00	100
UnUlll 5s93	73
Upjhn 8⅛85	85
USLIF 9½85	96½
UtaP 10⅛83	98
UtaP 9s06	86

Bonds	Last Price
UtaP 8⅝06	79½
UtaP 8½07	86
UtaP 10⅛09	98
Verex 4⅞92	59⅛
VerP 9⅞98	85⅛
VerP 8½98	82
VaEP 3⅛82	80
VaEP 3⅝86	65
VaRy 3s95	64⅛
Vopph 6⅞88	70
Vul 10⅛2000	97
WaRR 4s81	90⅜
Walgr 5⅛91	87½
WaltJ 5⅛91	78
WarC 9⅛96	82
WarL 8.3s85	89½
Wean 5½93n	60⅞
Wean 5½93	61
WellF 7⅞97	73
WellF 8.6s02	82
WellF 9.55s85	93⅛
WsPtP 7⅝00	90
WnAcc 9½79	99 1-16
WAirL 5⅛93	77
WAirL 10s84	95
WBnc 7⅝82	90⅝
WBnc 7⅛04	93⅜
WCNA 10⅞97	85
WCNA 10.7s98	84½
WElec 8⅞95	84⅛
WElec 7½96	78⅜
WPI 10s01	82⅞
WUC 5⅛97	51⅛
WUC 10⅛97	84
WUTI 5⅛87	70
WUTI 7.9s97	68⅛
WUTI 12⅝81	97⅝
WUTI 10s86	92¼
WUTI 9⅛97	79½
WslgE 8⅝95	86⅛
Weyh 5.2s91	79⅛

Bonds	Last Price
Weyh 7.65s94	82⅝
Weyh 8s85	87
WhitC 5½92	103
WhMt 5⅛93	47½
WhMt 7⅛93	52½
Whitkr 4½88	72½
Whitkr 10s88	87⅛
Whitkr 10s96	80½
Wicke 9s99	92½
Wicke 8⅛84	87⅞
WillR 5⅛89	75
Wms 10⅛83	94
WilsFd 7⅝97	56½
WilsFd 9⅛84	85¼
WilsFd 8⅝97	57
WiscTl 8s14	78⅝
Witco 4½93	87
Womt 5½94	120
Woolw 7⅝96	75

Bonds	Last Price
Woolw 9s99	87
WdAir 10s93	79
WdAir 11⅛94	87
WyILb 5⅛88	73
Wyly 7⅛95f	62
Xerox 6s95	86⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	98½
Xerox 8⅝99	87⅝
YngtS 4½90	45⅜
YngtS 10½00	71½
YngtS 9⅛91	71¼
Zapt 4⅞88B	96⅛
Zapt 4⅞88	97¼
Zapt 4⅞88C	99
Zapt 10⅝01	83
Zapt 10⅛97	77
ZapOff 7⅞85	88½
Zayre 5⅛94	58½
Zurn 5⅛94	78

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
Austia 5⅛80	93¼
Austl 8.45s80	96¼
Austia 8⅝83	92¼
Austia 8⅝86	88
Austia 9⅛96	87⅛
Austia 8½83	89⅞
Austia 9s96	87
Austria 8⅝92	93
BanaF 9⅛80	97
Brazil 10s81	94
Brazil 9s82	89½
CaisAut 9½97	84½
Caisse 9⅛80	98
Caisse 8⅝84	91
Caisse 9.3s96	86
Cubo 4½77mt	14
Czec 6s60mt	45
ElFra 8⅞83	92
ElFra 8⅝87	85½
Euratm 9s82	91⅛
EurCS 8⅝79	98 15-32
EurCS 8⅝83	90
EurCS 8⅝84	90
EurCS 8⅛84	85
EurCS 8⅞96	90½
EEC 7⅛81	90
EurInv 9s82	91½
EurIn 8⅛96	85½
EurIn 8⅝92	80
EurIn 8⅝85	92
EurIn 10⅛87	94⅛
Finind 8⅛83	90
Mexco 6⅝81	97⅛

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	30¾	31½
Cleveland Trust Co.	31	32
Detroit Bank Corporation	26	26¾
Fidelcor Inc.	11⅞	12⅜
First Md. Bnco.	21½	22¼
First Nat. Cinn.	25¼	26¼
Girard Company	23	23¾
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	19¼	20¼
Lincoln First Banks	21	21¾
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	29½	29⅝
Nat. City Corporation	43½	44¼
New England Merch. Boston	19⅝	20⅛
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	28½	28⅝
Pitts Nat. Bank	39	39¾
Prov. Nat. Corp.	23	23¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	33½	34½
Sta Str. Bank Boston	21¾	22¼
U.S. Trust New York	19¾	20¾
Un Va Bankshares	25⅞	26⅜
Virginia Nat Bnksh.	13	13½

NYSE Averages

Week Ended October 19, 1979

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	66.54	64.77	64.77	−1.94
Transp	48.08	46.15	46.15	−2.16
Utils.	36.42	36.00	36.00	−0.63
Finance	60.95	59.18	59.18	−2.29
Composite	59.14	57.62	57.62	−1.67
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	116.00	113.77	113.77	−3.18
20 Transp.	14.54	14.09	14.09	−0.64
40 Utils.	49.04	48.30	48.30	−1.14
40 Finance	12.12	11.83	11.83	−0.43
500 Stocks	103.61	101.60	101.60	−2.89
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	831.06	814.68	814.68	−34.31
20 Transp	238.46	231.20	231.20	−11.69
15 Utils.	102.64	101.15	101.15	−3.27
65 Comb.	290.16	283.90	283.90	−9.72

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 19, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF cbm.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9915	4.288	110.835 *	47.25 *	0.2405	—	6.88 *	121.26 *	38.075 *
Brussels (a)	28.96	62.2775	16.10	6.86075	3.493 *	14.5325	—	17.6315	5.5295
Frankfurt	1.7985	3.873	—	42.63 *	2.169 x	90.21 *	6.212 *	109.39 *	34.34 *
London (b)	2.1535	—	3.8695	9.085	1,786.50	4.2905	62.31	3.54225	11.269
Milan	828.95	1,783.60	460.90	196.59	—	415.99	28.612	504.68	158.36
New York (c)	—	2.154	1.8085	4.2185	829.15	1.99175	28.975	1.6495	5.23775
Paris	4.219	9.077	234.50 *	—	5.0895 x	211.77 *	14.576 *	256.85 *	80.58 *
Zurich	1.64325	3.53955	91.38815 *	38.94425 *	0.19825	82.45525 *	5.67665 *	—	31.3732 *
ECU	1.38695	0.644735	2.49374	5.85086	1,149.78	2.76337	40.1592	2.27087	7.264866

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc 29.75 ; Canadian $. 1.181 ; Danish krone. 5.2307 , Escudo: 50.035 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0105 ; Irish £: 2.075 ;Norw. krone. 4.978 , Peseta: 66.06 , Schilling: 12.95 , Singapore $: 2.1645 ; Swedish krona: 4.232 ; Yen: 230.90

£ Sterling: 1.0373 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

TVO

TEOLLISUUDEN VOIMA OY
INDUSTRINS KRAFT AB
(TVO Power Company)

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000
7⅞ per cent. Guaranteed Bonds due 1989

guaranteed by

THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Abu Dhabi Investment Company
CSFB AG
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Orion Bank Limited
Postipankki
Riyad Bank Limited
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Bank Investment Company Limited
Bank of Helsinki Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.
Bergen Bank
Den Norske Creditbank
Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.
The Gulf Bank K.S.C.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
International Finance and Banking Corp., Doha
Kuwait International Finance Company, S.A.K.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

We work hard for your business...



...in financing international trade too.

Hard work is second nature to Badische Kommunale Landesbank, one of Southwest Germany's leading banks.

BAKOLA has succeeded in establishing its international reputation not on size and location, but on a combination of innovative banking skills, exceptional flexibility, and a determination to earn and retain client confidence through reliable, individual service.

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Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Augusta Anlage 33 · 6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany)
Telephone: (0621) 4581

BADISCHE
KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

Badische Kommunale Landesbank · D-6800 Mannheim 1
(West Germany)

ITALAMERICA S.A.

16, Rue des Bains
Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B8439

Le quorum requis par la loi n'ayant pas été atteint lors de la première Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des Actionnaires tenue le 26 septembre 1979, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à une

SECONDE ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE

qui aura lieu le 6 novembre 1979 à 11 heures au siège social, 16, rue des Bains, avec le même ordre du jour que l'Assemblée précédente, à savoir :

Ordre du jour

Annulation du dernier alinéa de l'article 13 des statuts concernant l'obligation d'investir au moins cinquante pour cent du portefeuille-titres de la société en valeurs mobilières émises par des sociétés et organismes ayant leur siège en Italie.

Pour assister à cette Assemblée, Messieurs les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours francs avant la date de l'Assemblée auprès des établissements financiers ci-après désignés. Le dépot sera maintenu jusqu'au lendemain du jour où sera tenue l'Assemblée.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que cette seconde Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire pourra valablement délibérer quel que soit le nombre d'actions présentes ou représentées et que les actionnaires non présents et non représentés seront considérés comme présents et comme votant la proposition du conseil d'administration, à savoir l'annulation du dernier alinéa de l'article 13, mais au maximum pour un tiers de la totalite des voix.

Un communiqué expliquant la finalité de la modification statutaire inscrite à l'ordre du jour est à la disposition des actionnaires, auprès du siège social et auprès des établissements financiers ci-après désignés.

—Banca Commerciale Italiana, siège et succursales en Italie;
—Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano;
—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg;
—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris, Genève, Bruxelles, Amsterdam et Londres.

Le Conseil d'Administration

DICTAPHONE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

NOTICE

To the Bearers of U.S. $8,500,000 principal amount of 5½% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures due March 1, 1988 of the above Company

Dictaphone Corporation of Rye, New York, U.S.A., originally the Guarantor of the debentures described above (the "Debentures") under a Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of March 1, 1968 (the "Agreement"), assumed all of the obligations of Dictaphone International Corporation under the Debentures and the Agreement pursuant to a Supplemental Agreement dated June 28, 1974 (the "1974 Agreement"). Under the Agreement and the 1974 Agreement, each Debenture was convertible into shares of the Common Stock of Dictaphone Corporation.

As the result of a merger effective May 11, 1979, Dictaphone Corporation into PB Holding Corporation, a wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary of Pitney Bowes Inc., of Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A., which surviving subsidiary changed its name to Dictaphone Corporation on May 11, 1979, each outstanding share of the Common Stock of Dictaphone Corporation was converted into one share of the U.S. $2.12 Convertible Preference Stock of Pitney Bowes Inc. The merger agreement provides that Dictaphone Corporation, Delaware, will assume Dictaphone Corporation New York's obligation to pay the principal of, and interest on, the Debentures and all the other covenants, agreements and obligations on the part of Dictaphone Corporation New York, as set forth in the Agreement.

Effective May 11, 1979, any conversion of the Debentures shall be into the U.S. $2.12 Convertible Preference Stock of Pitney Bowes Inc. as provided by a Supplemental Agreement dated May 11, 1979 (the "1979 Agreement"), pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4.06 and 8.01 of the Agreement.

No Debenture outstanding on May 11, 1979 is required to be exchanged for a new Debenture by the bearer thereof; instead, any Debenture issued after May 11, 1979 will be stamped with an appropriate legend to reflect the fact that it is convertible into the U.S. $2.12 Convertible Preference Stock of Pitney Bowes Inc.

The Debentures are currently listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and will continue to be so listed being quoted under the full name of International followed by that of Dictaphone Corporation, as listed heretofore.

Any notice or demand required or permitted by the Agreement, the 1974 Agreement or the 1979 Agreement shall be sufficiently given or served for all purposes by being deposited postage prepaid by first-class mail in a post office letter box, addressed to Dictaphone Corporation at 120 Old Post Road, Rye, New York 10580, U.S.A., or to such other address as may be filed by Dictaphone Corporation with Citibank, N.A., New York, the Fiscal Agent under the Agreement.

A copy of the Agreement, the 1974 Agreement, the 1979 Agreement, the Merger documents and the latest Annual Report, Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of Dictaphone Corporation and Pitney-Bowes, Inc., are available for inspection at the principal office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Debentures and the coupons may continue to be presented for payment at the corporate trust office of Citibank, N.A. in New York, the main offices of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited in London, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A., in Luxembourg as paying agents for Dictaphone Corporation.

A Legal Notice complementary to the Legal Notices published on February 28, 1968 and March 7, 1968 in the Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations of Luxembourg and to the Legal Notice deposited on September 4, 1974, has been deposited with the Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg ("Greffier en chef du Tribunal d'Arrondissement de et à Luxembourg"). This document, as well as the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of Dictaphone Corporation and Pitney-Bowes, Inc. may be examined and obtained upon request at the offices of the Registrar.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)	
Arbed 6¾-87	94.50
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	96.00
Australien 5¾-89	90.50
Brasilien 7¾-84	99.75
Brasilien 6¾-85	93.40
C C C E 7-89	96.50
C N T 7¼-83	100.00
C F P 8½-85	102.00
C F P 6½-84	97.00
C N P 6-87	92.00
Euratom 5¾-87	88.30
E I B 6¾-84	97.40
E I B 6-89	91.85
Eurofima 8-83	101.00
Eurofima 6½-88	93.75
Europarat 7-83	96.50
Europarat 6¼-87	90.50
E W G 7¼-83	99.50
Finnland 7-87	99.25
Forsmarks 5¾-90	89.25
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	89.25
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	96.50
I A D 7-87	95.75
I A D 6¼-88	89.90
I C I 7½-87	100.25
I C I 6¾-87	97.25
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	89.00
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	93.90
Kobe 6½-87	92.75
Kopenhagen 7½-86	101.15
Montreal 7-87	97.00
Neuseeland 7½-86	99.00
Neuseeland 7-87	99.00
Neuseeland 5¼-86	88.70
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	90.50
Norpipe 6-89	90.00
Norsea Gas 7-89	97.50
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	95.75
Oesterreich 6¾-85	98.25
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	97.25
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	95.00
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	93.25
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.A.
Sanko Steamship 7-84	97.25
Schweden 6-89	89.50
Voest 6¾-89	96.50
Weltbank 6¾-87	95.60
Weltbank 8-82	102.50
Weltbank 6½-85	92.50
Weltbank 5¾-90	86.10

Units of Account DM Basis

Australia 8-86	147.75	—
C C A 8-86	147.00	—
Ceca 5¾-86	147.75	—
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	147.75	—
Escom 8¼-86	147.75	—
Manitoba 7-89	147.75	—
Manitoba 9-82	147.75	—
Nancy 8-86	N.A.	N.A.
Norges 7¾-86	147.75	—
Reed 6¾-86	147.75	—
Apel 9½-85	101.50	103.00
Cofiroute 9-89	100.00	101.50
Cop City7-93	84.00	85.50
Cop City 8¾-86	100.50	102.00
Cop City 9¼-85	102.00	103.50
Cop City 10-79	99.00	100.50
C.C.A. 9¼-85	103.50	105.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	102.50	104.00
Enso 9¼-84	101.00	102.50
Funen Tel 9-84	102.00	103.50
G.I.S. 9⅝-83	101.50	103.00
Helsinki 10-83	104.50	106.00
Iceland 8¼-88	98.50	100.00
Iceland 9¼-86	103.00	104.50
Iceland 10-94	106.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	99.50	101.00
Imatran 9¾-85	107.00	108.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¼-82	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¾-84	102.50	104.00
K.L.I. 7¾-93	94.00	95.25
Manitoba 9¼-85	104.50	106.00
Oslo 8⅞-92	101.50	103.00
Oslo 9¼-85	102.00	103.50
Oslo 10-81	100.00	101.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	99.00	100.50
S.D.R. 7-93	87.00	88.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	102.50	104.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	102.00	103.50
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	98.50	100.00
Swed State 9¼-85	104.00	105.50

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	90½	91
Ford 9¼-83	90¾	91¼
GMAC 9¼-83	90¾	91¼
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	95	96
Manitoba 9¼-85	91½	92½
Royal Canada 9½-88	86⅝	87⅛
Roynat 9½-80	96¼	97
Texasgulf 10-86	93¾	94¼
Toronto Dominion 9-82	91¾	92¼
Union Carbide9¾-86	87¾	88¼

European Currency Units

S.Africa 8-86	98.50	100.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	98.00	99.00
Interfrigo 7½-86	99.00	100.50

For trading in DM

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	80.00	81.00
CNA 9¾-87	94.50	95.50
CECA 10½-82	97.00	98.00
Charbonnages 10¼-82	98.25	99.25
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	78.00	79.00
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	97.75	98.75
EIB 7¼-88	75.00	76.00
Paribas 10¼-82	96.00	97.00
Peugeot 10-83	93.00	94.00
Quebec Prov 7½-87	80.00	81.00
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	97.75	98.75
St. Gobain 10-80	97.00	98.00
World Bank 7¼-87	80.00	81.00

Guilders

ABN 8¼-84	96.25	97.00
Amro Bk 7-83	94.25	95.00
Australia 8-83	97.50	98.25
E.I.B. 8-84	96.00	96.75
Mees Hope 7¾-82	96.00	96.75
Mexico 8¼-82	96.75	97.50
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	99.25	100.00
NMB 8¼-84	96.25	97.00
New Zealand 6¾-84	91.00	91.75
Norway 8¼-84 I	97.25	98.00
Norway 8¼-84 II	96.25	97.00
Norway 6½-83	91.25	92.00
Austria 9¼-82	99.50	100.25
OKB 6½-85	89.75	90.50
Philips 7¾-81	97.25	98.00
SNCF 9-81	99.00	99.75
Thyssen 8½-82	99.75	100.50

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	84.00	86.00
EIB 7086	88.00	89.00
Burmah 7-86	82.00	—
Cons. Eur 7-87	80.00	—
Denmark 6¾-87	80.00	—
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	80.00	—
Finland 7-87	83.00	—
ISE 6½-87	80.00	—
Reed 6¾-87	80.00	—
Slater 7¼-87	80.00	—

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended October 19, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
IBMs	3,307,100	65⅝	61¾	61⅞	—3⅞
EMI Ltd	1,918,300	3	2	2⅞	+⅞
Texacoinc	1,695,300	30¼	29	29½	+¼
Occident Pet	1,292,600	26⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
AmerT&T	1,236,700	53¼	52¼	52⅝	—⅜
Mobils	1,205,400	50⅝	46⅛	46⅞	—3⅝
HowrdJohn	1,126,500	18⅝	17	17⅜	—1⅝
NatSemicn	1,125,600	34½	30⅞	31⅛	—1⅞
LouLdExp	1,113,500	48⅝	41½	46	+2⅝
DowChem	1,058,500	30⅝	27¾	28	—2¼
Citicorp	1,057,600	21¾	20½	21	—⅜
Exxon	1,038,400	58½	56½	57⅝	+½
BallyMfgs	1,021,600	30	26⅛	26⅛	—3¼
GenMotors	1,009,800	60½	58⅛	58⅛	—2¼
GulfOil	997,900	33½	31½	32⅝	+½
AlliedChem	994,200	43⅝	40⅝	41	—1
CaesarsWlds	921,300	16⅝	14½	14⅝	—1⅝
StdOil Ind	920,400	78¼	73⅝	76	+2¼
ContAirLin	902,700	10⅛	9	9¼	—⅜
East Kodak	892,000	53	49¾	50	—½

Issues Traded in: 2,109
Advances: 329 ; declines: 1,621 ; unchanged: 159
New highs: 20 ; new lows: 370

Volume

This week	170,290,000 shares
Last Week	253,710,000 shares
1978 same week	170,890,000 shares
1979 to date	6,544,813,745 shares
1978 to date	5,451,060,000 shares
1977 to date	4,163,660,000 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
10-25-1979	12.48	11.32	11.48
11-1	12.33	11.47	11.66
11-8	12.33	11.57	11.79
11-13	12.33	11.57	11.81
11-15	12.37	11.79	12.04
11-23	12.43	11.85	12.14
11-29	12.43	11.85	11.16
12-6	12.50	11.92	11.26
12-11	12.58	11.96	11.33
12-13	12.56	11.96	11.24
12-20	12.54	11.96	11.36
12-27	12.54	11.96	11.39
1-3-1980	12.39	12.07	12.54
1-8	12.37	12.05	12.54
1-10	12.39	12.09	12.59
1-17	12.57	12.31	12.83
1-24	12.55	12.25	12.83
1-31	12.51	12.21	12.81
2-5	12.53	12.23	12.86
2-7	12.54	12.24	12.88
2-14	12.52	12.22	12.89
2-21	12.55	12.27	12.98
2-28	12.55	12.27	13.01
3-4	12.38	12.10	12.88
3-6	12.39	12.11	12.90
3-13	12.36	12.10	12.92
3-20	12.36	12.10	12.95
3-27	12.43	12.21	13.11
4-1	12.33	12.09	13.00
4-3	12.36	12.12	13.04
4-10	12.36	12.16	13.12
4-17	12.36	12.30	13.31
4-29	12.02	11.76	12.72
5-27	12.10	11.90	12.90
6-24	12.08	11.90	12.95
7-22	12.04	11.86	12.97
8-19	11.92	11.80	12.98
9-16	11.82	11.68	12.92
10-14	11.76	11.68	13.82

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Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Close N.Y.
Alcoa	45	38	4¾	b	b	b	b	49½
Alcoa	50	122	1-16	82	2 11-16	22	4⅝	49½
Alcoa	60	a	a	120	½	196	1	49½
Am Tel	50	b	b	32	3⅛	130	4	52½
Am Tel	55	a	a	111	9-16	287	1 5-16	52½
Am Tel	60	a	a	22	⅛	381	5-16	52½
All R	50	2	25½	b	b	b	b	73⅝
All R	60	237	14¼	120	15⅛	27	16¼	73⅝
All R	70	901	4¼	548	6½	34	8¼	73⅝
All R	80	b	b	245	1 9-16	209	3	73⅝
Avon	45	74	1-16	415	1¾	45	2⅞	43¾
Avonp	45	6355	1¼	1265	2¾	213	3¼	43¾
Avon	50	40	1-16	733	9-16	150	1¼	43¾
Avonp	50	324	6¼	539	6½	15	7½	43¾
BankAm	20	20	5⅜	a	a	b	b	25½
BankAm	25	133	½	39	1¾	94	2½	25½
BankAm	30	a	a	135	5-16	19	13-16	25½
Beth S	20	65	1⅜	59	2½	20	3	21⅜
Beth S	25	1	1-16	313	⅜	125	15-16	21⅜
Burl N	40	40	9½	b	b	b	b	50⅛
Burl N	45	39	4⅝	5	7½	b	b	50⅛
Burl N	50	255	1-16	53	3½	9	5⅜	50⅛
Burl N	60	a	a	54	1 1-16	47	2⅛	50⅛
Burl N	70	a	a	11	¼	103	9-16	50⅛
Burrgh	60	a	a	14	10⅜	a	a	70⅛
Burrgh	70	4	1	2	3¼	a	a	70⅛
Burrgh	80	a	a	20	½	3	1¾	70⅛
Citicp	20	86	¾	35	1⅞	63	2⅛	21
Citicp	25	a	a	265	5-16	129	13-16	21
Delta	35	a	a	10	3¼	a	a	37⅛
Delta	40	15	1-16	33	1	16	2¼	37⅛
Delta	45	a	a	57	¼	4	⅝	37⅛
Dig Eq	50	30	8⅝	13	10¼	a	a	57¾
Dig Eq	60	14	1-16	16	2¾	5	5½	57¾
Dig Eq	70	a	a	27	¾	10	2¼	57¾
Disney	35	6	3	10	4¼	a	a	37⅛
Disney	40	a	a	42	1⅛	3	2¼	37⅛
duPnt o	43⅝	a	a	111	⅞	b	b	38¼
duPnt o	46⅝	a	a	27	⅜	b	b	38¼
du Pnt	35	56	4¼	46	4⅞	a	a	38¼
du Pnt	40	223	1-16	173	1¾	1	3⅛	38¼
du Pnt	45	a	a	1169	½	10	1½	38¼
Eas Kd	50	1391	1-16	1318	3⅛	200	4⅝	49⅞
Eas Kdp	50	10262	1-16	3307	3¼	696	4	49⅞
Eas Kd	60	a	a	647	⅜	227	1⅜	49⅞
Eas Kdp	60	328	10	332	10½	77	10⅜	49⅞
Eas Kd	70	a	a	8	1-16	b	b	49⅞
Eas Kdp	70	a	a	30	19⅝	b	b	49⅞
Exxon	50	292	7⅝	167	8	36	8¾	57⅝
Exxon	55	b	b	82	4	53	4⅝	57⅝
Exxon	60	a	a	479	1 7-16	160	2½	57⅝
F N M	15	25	13-16	43	1¼	a	a	16
F N M	20	a	a	29	⅛	24	5-16	16
Fluor o	30	2	11	7	10¾	b	b	40¼
Fluor o	33⅜	62	7	5	8½	a	a	40¼
Fluor o	40	109	7-16	29	3⅞	a	a	40¼
Fluor	30	a	a	7	11¼	a	a	40¼
Fluor	35	26	5¼	85	7	6	8¼	40¼
Fluor	40	233	¼	213	3½	18	5¼	40¼
Fluor	45	b	b	91	1 11-16	59	3¼	40¼
Gt Wst	15	a	a	16	3¾	a	a	18¾
Gt Wst	20	655	1-16	189	1⅛	977	2¼	18¾
Gt Wst	25	a	a	37	⅜	79	13-16	18¾
Gt Wst	30	a	a	50	1-16	10	¼	18¾
Halbtn	60	65	13¾	4	15½	a	a	74⅝
Halbtn	70		402		4	193	6⅝	
Halbtn	80	a	a	311	1⅞	35	3⅛	74⅝
Homstk	30	19	6⅜	37	7½	a	a	35⅞
Homstk	35	613	1½	288	3⅜	38	5¼	35⅞
Homstk	40	b	b	530	2 1-16	98	3¼	35⅞
Homstk	45	b	b	303	11-16	110	1⅞	35⅞
Hou OM	15	321	2¾	155	3¾	64	4⅝	17¾
Hou OM	20	24	1-16	967	1⅛	192	2⅛	17¾
Hou OM	25	a	a	581	⅜	199	1	17¾
I N A	45	a	a	5	1⅝	a	a	44½
I N A	50	a	a	17	3-16	a	a	44½
I B M	65	35	1-16	4536	2 11-16	1286	4¾	62
I B Mp	65	7245	2 13-16	7828	4½	773	5½	62
I B M	70	a	a	3288	1⅛	942	2⅝	62
I B Mp	70	1909	7⅞	3204	8½	315	8⅝	62
I B M	75	a	a	3647	7-16	1794	1⅜	62
I B Mp	75	246	12⅝	445	13¼	140	13⅝	62
I B M	80	a	a	1024	⅛	b	b	62
I B Mp	80	11	17	97	17¾	b	b	62
In Har	35	81	1	53	2⅜	12	4	35¾
In Har	40	29	1-16	139	1	28	2	35¾
In Har	45	a	a	138	¼	20	¾	35¾
In Min	50	38	3¼	7	4¾	8	5½	52½
In Min	60	b	b	22	1⅜	2	2⅛	52½
In Pap	40	a	a	33	1⅛	23	2¼	37⅝
In Pap	45	a	a	61	5-16	28	13-16	37⅝
In Pap	50	a	a	18	⅛	b	b	37⅝
John J	60	50	7	a	a	a	a	66¼
John J	70	a	a	6	2¼	a	a	66¼
John J	80	a	a	107	⅜	28	1	66¼
Kerr M	45	8	14½	5	14½	b	b	58½
Kerr M	50	135	8¾	90	9⅞	2	11½	58½
Kerr M	60	746	1-16	593	3½	148	6¼	58½
Kerr M	70	b	b	757	1⅛	65	2⅝	58½
Merck	60	133	5⅜	42	7	1	8¼	64⅝
Merck	70	a	a	222	1¼	60	2⅝	64⅝
Merril	20	a	a	124	⅜	39	1 7-16	17½
M M M	50	132	1-16	25	2⅛	6	3⅜	49⅝
M M M	60	a	a	33	⅜	28	1	49⅝
Monsan	45	15	10⅜	a	a	a	a	54¼
Monsan	50	381	4¾	144	5⅜	21	7¾	54¼
Monsan	60	a	a	459	1¾	42	2½	54¼
Nw Air	25	47	1 3-16	1	2⅞	a	a	25⅝
Nw Air	30	a	a	56	½	36	1¼	25⅝
Nw Air	35	a	a	81	¼	5	⅝	25⅝
Pennz	35	71	12½	12	12	a	a	47
Pennz	40	101	7	71	7⅝	a	a	47
Pennz	45	253	2⅛	217	4⅛	56	5⅝	47
Pennz	50	b	b	373	2⅛	86	3⅜	47
Pepsi	20	20	4½	83	4⅜	a	a	24½
Pepsi	25	443	1-16	350	⅞	9	1⅜	24½
Pepsi	30	a	a	78	⅛	93	7-16	24½
Polar	25	73	1-16	392	2	169	3⅛	24⅜
Polar	30	a	a	634	7-16	210	1⅜	24⅜
Polar	35	a	a	236	⅛	b	b	24⅜
Polar	40	1	1-16	330	1-16	b	b	24⅜
Polar	45	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	24⅜
Sperry	40	133	2⅝	5	4⅝	a	a	42⅜
Sperry	45	a	a	148	2¼	12	3⅜	42⅜
Sperry	50	a	a	190	⅜	57	1½	42⅜
Sperry	60	a	a	91	⅛	b	b	42⅜
Squibb	30	73	4	33	4½	2	5⅜	33⅞
Squibb	35	55	1-16	71	1 9-16	78	2 11-16	33⅞
StarT o	17½	a	a	283	13-16	b	b	14⅝
StarT o	22½	a	a	136	3-16	b	b	14⅝
StarTec	15	460	1-16	510	1⅜	283	2⅛	14⅝
StarTec	20	a	a	945	7-16	489	1 1-16	14⅝
Tandy	20	a	a	1	5½	a	a	25
Tandy	25	121	⅛	17	2	7	3⅛	25
Tandy	30	a	a	5	⅜	a	a	25
Teldy o	92½	9	39	b	b	b	b	129⅝
Teldy o	101⅞	12	30	b	b	b	b	129⅝
Teldy o	110⅝	40	19½	b	b	b	b	129⅝
Teldy o	119⅞	36	10⅛	b	b	b	b	129⅝
Teldyn	110	383	20	464	24½	b	b	129⅝
Teldyn	120	401	10	1817	16½	1348	21½	129⅝
Teldyn	130	3466	½	2386	10⅛	1290	16	129⅝
Teldyn	140	315	1-16	1854	6	1466	11¼	129⅝
Teldyn	150	6	1-16	2293	3⅜	860	7½	129⅝
Tex In	80	71	9	32	11	24	13⅞	88
Tex In	90	1004	1-16	272	5⅜	43	8⅛	88
Tex In	100	a	a	1058	1⅞	119	4⅜	88
Upjohn	40	13	1 9-16	6	3½	a	a	41⅞
Upjohn	45	a	a	111	1	2	2	41⅞
Upjohn	50	a	a	20	¼	22	⅝	41⅞
Weyerh	25	3	3⅜	10	5	a	a	28⅝
Weyerh	30	303	1-16	325	1⅛	57	1⅝	28⅝
Weyerh	35	a	a	139	¼	41	15-16	28⅝
Xerox	50	356	8⅛	164	9¼	71	10⅜	57¾
Xerox	60	637	1-16	935	2⅜	105	4⅛	57¾
Xerox	70	4	1-16	466	½	220	1 3-16	57¾
		— Nov —		— Feb —		— May —		
A E P	20	10	1-16	149	⅜	223	⅝	18⅝
Am Hos	25	2	5¼	a	a	b	b	29⅝
Am Hos	30	11	1 3-16	13	2 9-16	7	3	29⅝
Am Hos	35	70	⅛	29	⅝	3	1⅜	29⅝
A M P	30	5	6	a	a	b	b	35⅝
A M P	35	15	1½	a	a	1	3	35⅝
A M P	40	40	3-16	a	a	5	1⅞	35⅝
Bally	25	220	2⅜	25	4½	72	5⅝	26⅛
Bally	30	448	⅜	143	2⅜	6	5	26⅛
Bally	35	627	⅛	249	1⅜	201	2⅝	26½
Bally	40	375	1-16	372	⅜	44	2	26⅛
Bally	45	1265	1-16	463	⅛	108	1¼	26⅛
Bally	50	a	a	328	3-16	b	b	26⅛
Baxter	40	4	5⅛	7	6⅜	b	b	44⅝
Baxter	45	29	1¼	a	a	a	a	44⅝
Baxter	50	33	⅛	1	1	30	2¼	44⅝
Blk Dk	20	14	1¼	21	2⅛	22	2 11-16	20½
Blk Dk	25	59	⅛	35	⅝	6	⅞	20½
Blk Dk	30	a	a	143	1-16	a	a	20½
Boeing o	40	18	3	b	b	b	b	41½
Boeing o	46⅜	190	½	b	b	b	b	41½
Boeing o	53⅜	225	1-16	b	b	b	b	41½
Boeing	35	141	7⅜	98	8⅝	b	b	41½
Boeing	40	1571	3⅛	339	5¼	b	b	41½
Boeing	45	3263	13-16	803	2⅜	389	4⅝	41½
Boeing	50	1349	⅛	911	1 3-16	547	2½	41½
Bois C	30	37	2⅝	21	4	b	b	31⅜
Bois C	35	71	⅜	53	1½	11	2½	31⅜
Bois C	40	44	⅛	30	9-16	5	1⅛	31⅜
C B S	50	2	⅜	a	a	3	2⅜	46½
Coke	35	7	1	112	2½	15	3½	34⅜
Coke	40	24	⅛	63	9-16	14	1⅜	34⅜
Coke	45	a	a	a	a	10	7-16	34⅜
Colgat	15	118	⅝	3	1⅝	1	2	15⅛
Colgat	20	a	a	45	⅛	4	½	15⅛
Cmw Ed	20	a	a	3	2½	a	a	21⅜
Cmw Ed	25	a	a	4	3-16	4	½	21⅜
C Data	30	a	a	2	13⅜	b	b	42⅜
C Data	35	115	8	27	9½	b	b	42⅜
C Data	40	522	4¼	233	6	b	b	42⅜
C Data	45	1120	1¼	282	3⅜	80	5⅛	42⅜
C Data	50	375	⅛	557	1⅜	78	3	42⅜
Gn Dyn	30	24	11⅜	1	11⅜	b	b	41⅜
Gn Dyn	35	30	6⅞	14	8	b	b	41⅜
Gn Dyn	40	136	2⅝	60	4⅝	13	6⅛	41⅜
Gn Dyn	45	194	1	134	2⅛	56	4⅛	41⅜
Gn Dyn	50	b	b	126	1⅜	12	2½	41⅜
Gen Fd	25	5	8½	a	a	b	b	33⅝
Gen Fd	30	1	3½	a	a	a	a	33⅝
Gen Fd	35	5	7-16	11	1⅛	a	a	33⅝
Gen Fd	40	a	a	4	⅛	a	a	33⅝
Hewlet	40	1	13	6	14⅝	b	b	53
Hewlet	45	33	8	16	10	b	b	53
Hewlet	50	479	4	51	6½	4	8	53
Hewlet	60	780	⅛	446	1⅜	137	3⅛	53
H Inns	10	10	6½	b	b	b	b	16¾
H Inns	15	232	2¼	93	2⅞	36	3⅜	16¾
H Inns	20	1033	⅛	820	1	212	1 11-16	16¾
H Inns	25	43	1-16	406	⅛	57	11-16	16¾
Honwll	60	83	11	5	12	b	b	71
Honwlp	60	305	1-16	778	13-16	b	b	71
Honwll	70	1908	2 11-16	794	5⅛	300	7½	71
Honwlp	70	8402	1 15-16	1802	3⅞	227	4⅝	71
Honwll	80	1229	⅛	582	1 5-16	248	3⅛	71
Honwlp	80	1931	9¼	594	10	99	10⅛	71
Honwll	90	50	1-16	218	5-16	33	1⅜	71
Honwlp	90	17	17⅜	58	18⅜	a	a	71
In Flv	20	20	¼	5	⅜	34	1½	[illegible]
J Manv	20	a	a	8	3⅝	a	a	[illegible]
J Manv	25	226	¼	16	1	14	1 11-16	[illegible]
J Manv	30	a	a	3	¼	6	½	[illegible]
MGIC	20	a	a	10	6⅜	b	b	[illegible]
MGIC	25	77	1¼	13	3½	11	4½	[illegible]
MGIC	30	140	⅜	2	2	3	3⅛	[illegible]
MGIC	35	35	3-16	8	⅝	30	1½	[illegible]
MGIC	40	84	1-16	45	⅜	25	1	[illegible]
Mobil	35	100	11⅛	100	12⅛	15	14¼	[illegible]
Mobil	40	765	6⅝	156	8⅜	41	10⅛	[illegible]
Mobil	45	1180	2⅝	246	5½	65	6¼	[illegible]
Mobil	50	2674	15-16	946	3⅛	325	4½	[illegible]
Mobil	55	b	b	1533	2⅛	151	3⅜	[illegible]
N Semi	20	6	11⅜	8	12½	b	b	[illegible]
N Semi	25	1347	6⅝	118	8¼	39	9⅜	[illegible]
N Semi	30	2816	2 15-16	621	5⅜	227	6½	[illegible]
N Semi	35	b	b	1901	3	283	4⅛	[illegible]
Occi	15	2	10⅝	a	a	b	b	[illegible]
Occi	20	287	5¼	95	5⅞	70	7	[illegible]
Occi	25	1410	1¼	744	2¾	205	3⅜	[illegible]
Raythn	40	a	a	6	12½	b	b	[illegible]
Raythn	45	a	a	39	7¾	b	b	[illegible]
Raythn	50	37	2⅝	210	4⅜	a	a	[illegible]
Raythn	60	8	⅛	85	1	11	2⅛	[illegible]
Rynlds	60	34	3⅛	3	4⅝	8	5⅛	[illegible]
Rynlds	70	a	a	137	½	37	1 7-16	[illegible]
Slumb o	66⅜	1	17⅜	b	b	b	b	[illegible]
Slumb	60	5	24⅛	50	24⅝	b	b	[illegible]
Slumb	70	149	14	18	16½	a	a	[illegible]
Slumb	80	403	5½	71	8⅞	27	10½	[illegible]
Slumb	90	383	⅜	63	3⅜	44	5⅜	[illegible]
Skylin	10	6	⅛	34	1 3-16	a	a	[illegible]
Skylin	15	5	1-16	31	⅛	a	a	[illegible]
Southn	10	11	2⅛	a	a	a	a	[illegible]
Southn	15	a	a	12	⅛	15	3-16	[illegible]
St Ind	60	50	14	25	17	a	a	[illegible]
St Ind	70	209	6⅛	123	7½	20	8½	[illegible]
St Ind	80	b	b	220	2⅜	71	4⅛	[illegible]
Tx Gif	20	10	7⅝	a	a	a	a	[illegible]
Tx Gif	25	55	2½	9	3⅜	a	a	[illegible]
Tx Gif	30	133	⅜	75	1 9-16	19	2⅜	[illegible]
U A L	20	253	1 1-16	165	2⅛	259	3½	[illegible]
U A L	25	652	1-16	127	⅝	378	1⅜	[illegible]
U A L	30	8	1-16	158	⅛	173	9-16	[illegible]
U Tech	35	a	a	12	4½	a	a	[illegible]
U Tech	40	277	11-16	146	2 1-16	5	3⅜	[illegible]
U Tech	45	334	⅛	45	⅝	29	1½	[illegible]
J Walt	30	a	a	2	1½	1	2⅜	[illegible]
J Walt	35	1	1-16	2	⅜	a	a	[illegible]
J Walt	40	a	a	1	1-16	13	½	[illegible]
Wilims	15	10	7	a	a	b	b	[illegible]
Wilims	20	155	1⅛	239	2⅞	30	3⅜	[illegible]
Wilims	25	412	3-16	90	1 3-16	91	1½	[illegible]
		— Dec —		— Mar —		— Jun —		
Bruns	10	816	7	49	2	84	2⅝	[illegible]
Bruns	15	595	⅛	340	7-16	184	⅝	[illegible]
Dow Ch	25	113	4	93	4⅝	b	b	[illegible]
Dow Ch	30	861	1 1-16	384	2 3-16	422	2 15-16	[illegible]
Dow Ch	35	188	⅛	59	⅞	70	1⅜	[illegible]
Dow Ch	40	a	a	a	a	170	⅝	[illegible]
Ford	40	50	7-16	104	1 3-16	288	1⅞	[illegible]
Ford	45	291	1-16	207	⅜	43	⅝	[illegible]
Ford	50	30	1-16	1	1-16	4	¼	[illegible]
Gen El	45	1	3½	a	a	4	5⅛	[illegible]
Gen El	50	115	⅜	38	1¼	4	2⅜	[illegible]
Gen El	55	259	1-16	21	½	255	1	[illegible]
G M	50	421	8½	158	8⅜	b	b	[illegible]
G Mp	50	976	¼	796	1½	b	b	[illegible]
G M	60	1395	⅞	784	2	116	3	[illegible]
G Mp	60	2258	4¼	433	5¼	178	6⅛	[illegible]
G M	70	587	1-16	109	7-16	56	⅝	[illegible]
G Mp	70	271	13⅛	21	13⅜	a	a	[illegible]
Glf Wn	10	5	4⅝	22	5¼	b	b	[illegible]
Glf Wn	15	486	⅞	174	1 11-16	97	2⅛	[illegible]
Glf Wn	20	136	⅛	400	7-16	122	⅝	[illegible]
I T T	25	19	1¼	33	2¼	71	2⅝	[illegible]
I T T	30	231	3-16	64	7-16	71	1	[illegible]
I T T	35	a	a	3	3-16	b	b	[illegible]
K mart	25	40	1¼	9	2⅛	4	2⅝	[illegible]
K mart	30	40	3-16	8	⅝	a	a	[illegible]
Kenn C	20	103	4½	16	5⅛	b	b	[illegible]
Kenn C	25	348	1 3-16	134	2⅝	58	3¼	[illegible]
Kenn C	30	135	¼	217	1	21	1⅜	[illegible]
Mc Don	40	53	5⅛	b	b	b	b	[illegible]
Mc Don	45	119	1½	10	3⅞	22	4⅛	[illegible]
Mc Don	50	402	⅜	24	1⅜	12	2⅛	[illegible]
Mc Don	60	a	a	a	a	4	11-16	[illegible]
N C R	60	249	4½	17	6½	6	8¼	[illegible]
N C R	70	144	⅜	114	2¼	16	4	[illegible]
N C R	80	116	⅛	37	⅝	a	a	[illegible]
R C A	20	a	a	2	4	21	4⅞	[illegible]
R C A	25	284	5-16	68	1⅛	20	1¾	[illegible]
R C A	30	a	a	379	¼	b	b	[illegible]
Sears	15	28	3¾	14	4	5	4½	[illegible]
Sears	20	242	5-16	153	15-16	172	1⅜	[illegible]
Sears	25	4	1-16	16	⅛	2	¼	[illegible]
Syntex	30	93	2⅜	157	4¼	27	5	31
Syntex	35	736	1 1-16	360	2½	38	3½	31
Syntex	40	144	⅜	135	1¼	14	1⅜	31
Syntex	45	123	⅛	323	9-16	7	15-16	31

Total volume 218,448 Open interest 2,6[illegible]

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Close N.Y.
Aetna o	26⅝	4	3¼	3	4¼	b	b	29⅝
Aetna op	26⅝	a	a	202	5-16	b	b	29⅝
Aetna o	30	63	¼	a	a	b	b	29⅝
Aetna op	30	307	3-16	2	1 7-16	b	b	29⅝
Aetna o	33⅝	a	a	6	¾	b	b	29⅝
Aetna op	33⅝	193	3¾	149	3¼	b	b	29⅝
Aetna	30	155	1-16	324	1 15-16	19	2⅝	29⅝
Aetnap	30	1898	⅛	816	2	121	2⅛	29⅝
Aetna	35	a	a	337	7-16	91	1	29⅝
Aetnap	35	24	5⅛	199	5	26	5	29⅝
Am Cya	20	1	7⅛	10	7⅛	a	a	26⅝
Am Cya	25	163	1¾	391	3⅜	2	4½	26⅝
Am Cya	30	53	1-16	1138	1 7-16	204	2 7-16	26⅝
Am Exp	30	179	1-16	30	1⅝	5	2⅜	29⅝
Am Exp	35	a	a	2	⅜	19	13-16	29⅝
Am Hom	25	278	2¼	a	a	52	3½	26⅝
Am Hom	30	a	a	230	7-16	297	15-16	26⅝
Burrgh	60	223	10	229	11	25	11⅝	70⅛
Burrgh	70	787	5-16	792	3⅛	11	5⅜	70⅛
Burrgh	80	a	a	441	⅜	95	2¼	70⅛
C Tel	15	3	¼	8	11-16	30	1	15⅛
C Tel	20	a	a	a	a	16	⅛	15⅛
Dig Eq	50	614	8½	408	9¾	167	12½	57¾
Dig Eq	60	534	1-16	600	2⅞	89	5½	57¾
Dig Eq	70	a	a	339	¾	49	2⅜	57¾
Disney	30	a	a	6	8¼	a	a	37⅛
Disney	35	145	2 9-16	312	3¾	105	5	37⅛
Disney	40	a	a	108	1 1-16	53	2⅛	37⅛
duPnt o	43⅝	a	a	276	¾	b	b	38¼
duPnt o	46⅝	a	a	53	⅜	b	b	38¼
du Pnt	35	11	4¼	37	4¼	3	5⅜	38¼
du Pnt	40	583	1-16	343	1⅝	63	3	38¼
du Pnt	45	a	a	579	½	75	1⅜	38¼
Fst Ch	15	21	⅛	20	1 3-16	210	1¾	14⅝
Fst Ch	20	a	a	63	¼	130	7-16	14⅝
Fst Ch	25	a	a	a	a	30	3-16	14⅝
Goodyr	10	a	a	a	a	1	4⅜	14¼
Goodyr	15	a	a	67	¼	57	¾	14¼
Goodyr	20	a	a	5	1-16	46	⅛	14¼
Greyhd	10	40	2¾	a	a	42	3⅜	12⅝
Greyhd	15	a	a	284	5-16	160	11-16	12⅝
Greyhd	20	a	a	1	1-16	26	3-16	12⅝
Gulf O	25	195	7⅜	158	8	40	8½	32⅝
Gulf O	30	949	2⅝	343	3⅞	244	5	32⅝
Gulf O	35	b	b	904	1⅝	177	2 9-16	32⅝
H F C	15	5	3¼	a	a	a	a	18
H F C	20	a	a	131	7-16	18	13-16	18
H F C	25	a	a	50	1-16	2	¼	18
Lilly	50	114	3¾	22	5⅛	22	6⅞	53⅝
Lilly	60	a	a	134	⅞	26	1⅞	53⅝
Merril	15	404	2 15-16	266	3½	159	4¼	17½
Merril	20	a	a	1082	¾	417	1½	17½
MesaPt	35	1	33¼	a	a	b	b	67⅛
MesaPt	40	22	27⅛	a	a	b	b	67⅛
MesaPt	45	44	22½	36	25	b	b	67⅛
MesaPt	50	100	18¼	75	20¼	b	b	67⅛
MesaPtp	50	a	a	3	¼	b	b	67⅛
MesaPt	60	655	7⅛	393	9½	55	12	67⅛
MesaPtp	60	a	a	491	1⅜	89	2 1-16	67⅛
MesaPt	70	756	1-16	714	3½	94	6¼	67⅛
MesaPtp	70	1012	3	483	5¼	41	6½	67⅛
MesaPt	80	b	b	432	1¼	95	3	67⅛
Motrla	40	5	5¾	3	7	a	a	44⅝
Motrla	45	136	1-16	72	3¼	24	5¼	44⅝
Motrla	50	10	1-16	99	1½	5	3⅞	44⅝
Motrla	60	b	b	10	¼	a	a	44⅝
Phelps	20	12	5¼	10	6	a	a	25
Phelps	25	191	1-16	93	2 1-16	127	2 15-16	25
Phelps	30	a	a	102	11-16	60	1 5-16	25
Pitney	20	5	5½	b	b	b	b	25½
Pitney	25	56	¼	15	1¼	33	1⅜	25½
Pitney	30	a	a	a	a	10	13-16	25½
Proc G	70	a	a	37	7	2	9	74¾
Proc G	80	a	a	185	1 3-16	37	2⅝	74¾
Proc G	90	2	1-16	a	a	b	b	74¾
Rite A	20	7	3⅛	7	3⅝	a	a	23
Rite A	25	a	a	4	¾	10	1¼	23
T R W	35	12	1½	a	a	3	2¾	36¾
T R W	40	a	a	56	¾	4	1¾	36¾
Tandy	20	333	5	19	5⅜	8	6¼	25
Tandy	25	1230	⅛	365	2⅛	32	3¼	25
Tandy	30	a	a	432	¾	18	1 9-16	25
Texaco	20	6	9⅝	b	b	b	b	29¾
Texaco	25	644	4⅞	141	5	61	5½	29¾
Texaco	30	4513	1-16	1991	1 7-16	940	2 5-16	29¾
U Carb	35	66	5	32	5⅜	20	6	40
U Carb	40	488	1-16	200	1⅞	145	2⅞	40
U Carb	45	a	a	100	9-16	41	1 1-16	40
U S St	20	484	1¼	115	2¼	63	2⅞	21
U S St	25	a	a	125	5-16	184	13-16	21
Wrn Lm	20	70	⅛	112	1⅜	47	2¼	20⅛
Wrn Lm	25	a	a	234	⅜	10	13-16	20⅛
Westng	15	72	4⅝	a	a	2	5	19⅞
Westngp	15	a	a	102	3-16	71	⅜	19⅞
Westng	20	285	1-16	1546	1 1-16	325	1⅜	19⅞
Westngp	20	3291	1-16	1236	1 1-16	231	1½	19⅞
Westng	25	a	a	92	⅛	7	½	19⅞
Westngp	25	a	a	10	5½	a	a	19⅞
		— Nov —		— Feb —		— May —		
A M F	15	13	1	13	1½	7	2	15⅝
A M F	20	22	1-16	237	3-16	68	⅜	15⅝
A S A	20	32	10⅛	a	a	a	a	29⅝
A S A	25	44	5	65	5⅜	3	6⅜	29⅝
A S Ap	25	501	3-16	213	11-16	235	1	29⅝
A S A	30	753	1¼	248	3	65	4⅛	29⅝
A S Ap	30	517	1½	180	2 7-16	58	2 13-16	29⅝
A S A	35	b	b	368	1⅛	114	2	29⅝
A S Ap	35	b	b	20	5⅜	a	a	29⅝
Avnet	20	26	1 9-16	25	2⅝	35	3½	20⅝
Avnet	25	28	3-16	32	⅜	2	1⅜	20⅝
Bally	25	971	2⅝	169	4⅝	216	5⅜	26⅛
Bally	30	2747	⅞	1562	2⅝	864	3⅜	26⅛
Bally	35	1243	¼	964	1 9-16	1108	2⅜	26⅛
Bally	40	887	⅛	1514	¾	784	1⅜	26⅛
Bally	45	4045	1-16	741	⅜	476	1 1-16	26⅛
Bally	50	76	1-16	1112	3-16	b	b	26⅛
Caterp	50	50	2¼	a	a	5	5	51¼
Caterp	55	21	5-16	3	1⅝	a	a	51¼
Caterp	60	a	a	a	a	10	1	51¼
Con Ed	20	a	a	a	a	20	2⅞	22⅝
Con Ed	25	a	a	204	¼	741	7-16	22⅝
Dr Pep	10	23	2⅜	a	a	3	3½	12⅜
Dr Pep	15	86	⅛	86	⅝	59	1	12⅜
Dr Pep	20	a	a	59	⅛	13	5-16	12⅜
El Pas	15	a	a	65	4¼	b	b	18½
El Pas	20	180	⅜	81	1⅛	47	1 13-16	18½
El Pas	25	7	1-16	40	¼	48	11-16	18½
Fleetw	10	6	1-16	4	¼	b	b	7⅝
Grace	30	87	5¼	67	6½	50	7¼	35
Grace I	35	213	1¼	126	2½	20	3⅜	35
Grace	40	155	3-16	163	1	23	1 15-16	35
LaPac o	19⅝	7	2⅝	b	b	b	b	20⅜
LaPac o	24¼	10	3-16	b	b	b	b	20⅜
La Pac	20	39	1⅝	100	2½	68	3⅜	20⅜
La Pac	25	148	1-16	50	13-16	35	1½	20⅜
MGIC	15	a	a	5	9⅜	b	b	24⅛
MGIC	20	87	4⅛	7	5⅜	b	b	24⅛
MGIC	25	642	1 3-16	389	3	101	4¼	24⅛
MGIC	30	830	⅛	355	1 7-16	296	2 3-16	24⅛
MGIC	35	1013	3-16	402	13-16	228	1 5-16	24⅛
MGIC	40	465	1-16	97	7-16	54	1	24⅛
N Dist	20	3	5⅛	a	a	5	5½	24⅝
N Dist	25	66	⅞	38	2	16	2⅝	[illegible]
N Dist	30	235	1-16	13	⅜	29	1⅛	[illegible]
N Semi	15	1	17	b	b	b	b	[illegible]
N Semi	20	3	11¾	a	a	b	b	[illegible]
N Semi	25	51	6½	32	8⅝	17	9¼	[illegible]
N Semi	30	417	2 15-16	265	5⅜	38	6¼	[illegible]
N Semi	35	b	b	458	3	4	4½	[illegible]
Nort S	15	10	½	a	a	2	1⅝	[illegible]
Nort S	20	a	a	2	⅛	190	⅛	[illegible]
Penney	25	a	a	50	3½	b	b	27
Penney	30	73	¼	21	15-16	1	1⅜	27
Penney	35	a	a	a	a	11	9-16	27
PhilPt	35	409	9	22	9½	4	11¼	[illegible]
PhilPt	40	553	4⅛	398	5⅜	13	6⅞	[illegible]
PhilPt	45	524	1⅛	240	2⅜	50	4⅛	[illegible]
Res OG	15	a	a	36	16⅛	b	b	[illegible]
Res OG	20	93	10⅜	74	11½	b	b	[illegible]
Res OGp	20	2	1-16	22	⅛	b	b	[illegible]
Res OG	25	1101	5⅞	598	7¼	b	b	[illegible]
Res OGp	25	440	1-16	103	5-16	b	b	[illegible]
Res OG	30	1846	2	1443	3⅝	b	b	[illegible]
Res OGp	30	294	15-16	128	1 7-16	b	b	[illegible]
Searle	10	1	6	a	a	b	b	[illegible]
Searle	15	414	1 1-16	180	1⅞	119	2 9-16	[illegible]
Searle	20	418	1-16	189	⅝	73	1 1-16	[illegible]
SimPat	10	118	3-16	46	⅝	51	1 3-16	[illegible]
SimPat	15	80	1-16	8	⅛	8	5-16	[illegible]
Sterla	15	9	2⅝	4	3	a	a	[illegible]
Sterla	20	83	3-16	36	¾	29	1¼	[illegible]
Tennco	30	9	5½	85	5⅝	b	b	[illegible]
Tennco	35	277	15-16	109	2⅝	28	3½	[illegible]
Tennco	40	464	⅛	106	⅝	27	1⅜	[illegible]
Tiger	20	154	1⅛	194	2¼	342	2⅞	[illegible]
Tiger	25	297	⅛	117	⅞	19	1⅛	[illegible]
Tiger	30	9	1-16	6	¼	a	a	[illegible]
Zenith	10	11	1⅛	6	1⅝	67	2	[illegible]
Zenith	15	8	1-16	8	¼	117	7-16	[illegible]
		— Dec —		— Mar —		— Jun —		
Asarco	20	191	5	266	6⅛	63	7	[illegible]
Asarco	25	279	1 15-16	65	2⅞	25	4⅛	[illegible]
Asarco	30	263	⅜	75	1 9-16	21	2½	[illegible]
Beat F	20	2	1⅛	3	1 15-16	a	a	[illegible]
Beat F	25	11	⅛	38	7-16	10	⅜	[illegible]
Chase	30	25	5⅛	b	b	b	b	[illegible]
Chase	35	98	1⅝	47	2⅞	3	4⅛	[illegible]
Chase	40	424	½	99	1⅜	2	2¼	[illegible]
Chase	45	a	a	1	½	20	1⅛	[illegible]
Coastal	20	65	5⅜	8	7⅛	b	b	[illegible]
Coastal	25	161	2⅛	120	3½	61	4⅜	[illegible]
Coastal	30	168	9-16	83	1 13-16	42	2 15-16	[illegible]
Coastal	35	a	a	1	⅜	a	a	[illegible]
Deere	30	15	6½	a	a	b	b	[illegible]
Deere	35	150	2	294	2⅜	261	3⅜	[illegible]
Deere	40	118	7-16	68	1⅜	35	2⅛	[illegible]
Deere	45	8	⅛	5	⅜	15	⅞	[illegible]
G Tel	25	6	2¼	a	a	a	a	[illegible]
G Tel	30	107	⅛	5	⅜	11	⅝	[illegible]
Gillet	25	15	1¼	3	1⅜	1	2½	[illegible]
Gillet	30	8	3-16	38	7-16	35	13-16	[illegible]
Hercul	15	2	4	53	4⅝	64	4½	[illegible]
Hercul	20	260	⅜	84	1½	188	2⅛	[illegible]
Hercul	25	452	⅛	110	9-16	19	13-16	[illegible]
Pfizer	30	18	4½	11	4⅞	a	a	[illegible]
Pfizer	35	245	15-16	30	1⅝	30	2⅛	[illegible]
Pfizer	40	1	3-16	20	7-16	1	15-16	[illegible]
Ph Mor	30	9	2½	5	3⅜	4	4⅛	[illegible]
Ph Mor	35	147	⅝	32	1½	2	2⅜	[illegible]
Ph Mor	40	8	⅛	41	11-16	5	1⅛	[illegible]
St Cal	50	107	5⅞	20	7¾	1	9½	[illegible]
St Cal	60	713	1⅝	210	3	116	4	[illegible]
St Cal	70	125	3-16	102	⅝	93	1 7-16	[illegible]

Total volume 103,811 Open interest 1,[illegible]

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK
Oslo (Norway)

Swiss Francs 100,000,000

4⅜% Swiss Francs Bonds of 1979 due 1991
unconditionally guaranteed by the
KINGDOM OF NORWAY

BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.

BANCA SOLARI & BLUM S.A.
BANK COURVOISIER S.A.
BANK IN HUTTWIL
BANK OF LANGNAU
BANK NEUMUNSTER
BANKERS TRUST AG
BANQUE D'ANET
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT (SUISSE) S.A.
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
BANQUE LANGENTHAL
BANQUE CANTRADE, ORMOND, BURRUS S.A.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SOLEURE
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (SUISSE) S.A.
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
DOW BANKING CORPORATION

FRANCK & CIE S.A.
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HOFSTETTER LANDOLT & CIE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE BANK CO. LTD
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NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK (SCHWEIZ) AG
NEUE BANK
ROTHSCHILD BANK AG
RUEGG BANK LTD.
ST GALL CREDIT BANK
J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK AG
SOCIETA BANCARIA TICINESE
SOCIÉTÉ BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.
SPAR- UND LEIHKASSE SCHAFFHAUSEN
VOLKSBANK WILLISAU AG

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL FINANCE S.A.

October 1979

These securities have been placed privately.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Nfls 75,000,000

N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN

8¼% bearer notes 1979 due 1984

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

October 16, 1979.

Tanzania to Drill For Oil in Ocean

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 21 (AP) — Oil has been discovered in the Indian Ocean south of Tanzania, and drilling to determine the quantity will begin soon, the government's Sunday News reported.

The newspaper quoted Mustafa Nyanganyi, junior minister for water, energy and minerals, as telling a parliamentary planning commission, "We are ready to start drilling now. We have the funds."

He reportedly said that the drilling would be financed by the World Bank and was expected to cost between $7 million and $8 million.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

FRIGORÍFICO INDUSTRIAL DE CAMPOS S/A - FRICAMPOS, foreseeing the implantation of an industrial unit located in Campos-RJ, is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for meat processing.
The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address; R. 21 de Abril, 272, cj. 310, Campos, Rio de Janeiro, CEP, 28.100 BRASIL.

)ollar Marts Blitzed in Fear of Fed Move

(Continued from Page 7)

e, and on the other, investors are ...ding back on new commitments ...iting to see where rates stabilize.

Short-term rates continued to ...rden last week, with the three-...nth EuroDM deposit rate up a ...arter-point at 8 3/16 percent and ... six-month rate up 1/16 percent ...3⅛ percent bid.

Frankfurt bankers reject arguments of an official tightening of credit conditions, noting that the Bundesbank has failed to increase its discount or Lombard rates at its latest meeting. These bankers add that the spread between money-market rates and the 5-percent central bank rate is inordinately large, allowing banks to make an unusual profit from borrowing at the central bank. This is seen as evidence of the fact that the Bundesbank is trying not to act so as to allow the higher U.S. rates to have a beneficial impact on the foreign exchange market.

Minimum Necessary

The updrift in money-market rates is explained as the minimum necessary unless the central abandons any domestic goals and allows international conditions to dictate what it does domestically. Five-year money at the end of the week was fetching 7.98 percent and 10-year funds were at 8.03 percent, both up from 7.85 percent a week earlier.

With the rise in short-term rates, the European Economic Community was forced to sweeten the terms on its offering of 225 million DM of 15-year bonds, raising the coupon a quarter-point to 7⅞ percent. Even so, the issue is quoted on a when-issued basis of 1½-to-1⅞ points below the expected par issue price.

Bankers say that an 8-percent coupon was not possible as yields on tax-free Euroissues have to be below domestic rates on which taxes are withheld.

In addition to uncertainty about where DM rates will stabilize, the DM market continued to be destabilized by fears of another major domestic offering of so-called Carter bonds.

The only other nominally functioning sector of the market is in French francs, where Gaz de France is offering 150 million francs of five-year notes with a coupon of 11 percent. There was little foreign interest in this issue as financing costs — six-month Eurofranc rates — ended the week at 13¼ percent.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Oct. 10
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	11.25 %
Industrials, long term	11.16 %
Industrials, medium term	11.95 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	12.39 %
French franc, long term	11.61 %
Unit of acc., long term	8.70 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Oct. 19
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,734.4	1,423.8	310.6
Eurocl.	2,579.4	2,155.5	423.9

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

... take all of the 15-year portion as ...was not possible to syndicate such ...g-term loans.

With principal repayments only ...ginning in the eighth year, the av-...age life of the loan is a long 12 ...ars and this raises the margin on ... average life to 0.42 percent. ...ommissions and fees are said to be ...ery fine, not enormous" and not ...ding very much to the net return.

The CCCE terms adamantly state ... French view that the squeezing ... terms and conditions so that all ...rrowers, regardless of credit rat-..., can arrange loans at almost ...ntical terms is not acceptable.

The fact that lead manager Cred-... Lyonnais can aggressively lower ... effective margin at the same ...e that it extends the maturity is ...equent assertion of where the ...arket really is — abundantly liq-...d.

The loan is the first 15-year oper-...on by a triple-A credit, and bank-... now expect that other prime ...rrowers will try to match these ...nditions.

- New Zealand is refinancing ...00 million at a margin of ⅜ over ...bor for five years.
- Nationale Nederlanden, the ...tch insurance company, is rais-... $80 million, paying ⅜ percent ...er Libor for four years and half a ...int over Libor for six years.

Mexico and Malaysia are also in ... market, offering terms that rep-...ent new lows for them.

- Mexico's Comision Federal de ...ectricidad is officially seeking ...00 million but expects to be able ...raise this to $600 million. Interest ... the 12-year loan will be set at ⅜ ...rcent over Libor throughout. ...exico has paid less — a half point ...read — on loans of up to 10 ...ars. Terms on the current loan ...resent the lowest margin Mexico ...s paid for 12-year funds.
- Malaysia, which last borrowed 10-year money at a split rate of ½-⅝ percent, is now offering a half-point over Libor for the 10-year life of a loan that is starting out at $550 million. The amount could be increased to $850 million if subscription warrants.

Three operations totaling $1.1 billion are under way for Venezuela, all for a duration of one year. Bankers estimate that Venezuela has borrowed several billion dollars this year for such short durations — apparently thereby allowing the state agencies to escape domestic credit restraints. Some of the current operations are renewable for another year, at the option of the lenders, at terms to be agreed upon at the time of renewal.

Margins on the loans are all set at ⅜ percent over Libor and front-end fees can raise the return to about half a point over Libor. The current borrowers include Corp. Venezolana de Fomento ($500 million) under the aegis of Loeb Rhodes; Inavi, the national housing authority ($400 million) led by Orion Bank, and $200 million for another state agency under the direction of Morgan Guaranty.

Buenos Aires is in the market for $100 million for 10 years, but Manufacturers Hanover Trust would not disclose the terms. Argentina itself is soliciting bids on a loan for $250 million. Capsa is currently in the market for $30 million, offering to pay ⅞ percent over Libor for 10 years.

From Spain, Fenosa, the electricity company of the northeast, is seeking $125 million for 10 years, offering ⅝ percent over Libor for the first seven years and half a point over for the final three years. Enasa, a state-owned truck manufacturer guaranteed by INI, is raising $50 million for eight years, offering ⅝ percent over Libor throughout.

Portugal is seeking bids on a loan for $100 million, bankers report.

—CARL GEWIRTZ



Paul Brown

Dutton Signing Fails to Quash Free-Agent Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP) — The signing of defensive end John Dutton by the Dallas Cowboys has no effect on the grievance by the players' union against the club owners over free agents, Ed Garvey, the executive director of the National Football League Players Association, said here.

The Cowboys signed Dutton this month after getting him from the Baltimore Colts in a trade for their No. 1 and No. 2 draft choices next year. Dutton, who had sat out the season, had contract differences with the Colts.

The grievance hearing will begin in Chicago tomorrow before arbitrator Bert Luskin, Garvey said. "The argument is that perpetual option affects all players, so this case is more in the nature of a class action and is no way limited to Dutton," Garvey said.

The 28-year-old Dutton played out his option with the Colts in 1977, becoming a free agent on Feb. 1, 1978. When he did not receive an offer from any other club, the Colts were able, under the collective bargaining agreement signed with the players in 1977, to take him back for another year at a 10 per cent pay increase.

Dutton played under that rule in 1978 and became a free agent again this past Feb. 1. He did not receive another offer and the Colts once more wanted to give him the 10 per cent increase but Dutton balked and the players' union filed the grievance.

The union contends that the clubs have the rights to a player for only one year after he plays out his option. The NFL argues that the clubs can renew the option at a 10 per cent increase every year for the life of the collective bargaining agreement, which expires after the 1981 season.

NFL Browns Angered by a Peek Inside

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP) — "PB: The Paul Brown Story" is a low-grade tempest in a Middle-America teapot that is gathering steam, from book stores in Cleveland to the Browns' executive suite to Pete Rozelle, the National Football League commissioner.

Rozelle is going to have to rule on a complaint by Art Modell, the Browns' owner, that his former coach, Paul Brown, now in control of the Cincinnati Bengals, violated NFL regulations against publicly criticizing another club's management.

Normally, Modell delights in bantering, with wit to spare. Now he is as reticent as Brown had a longtime reputation for being.

Breaking the Silence

The blurb on Brown's book, written in collaboration with sportswriter Jack Clary, says, ". . .After a long silence, it is the first full and complete account of his [Brown's] stormy relationships with famed running back Jim Brown and Browns owner Art Modell."

In his book, Brown recalls when Ernie Davis of Syracuse, a No. 1 draft choice, was stricken with acute leukemia in the College All-Star training camp before he joined the Browns.

Brown writes, "Modell came to me one day and said, 'Put him in a game, and let him play. We have a big investment in him, and I'd like to get some of it back. It doesn't matter how long he plays; just let him run back a kick, let him do anything, just so we can get a story in the paper saying he's going to play and the fans will come to see him. If he has to go, why not let him have a little fun?' "

Modell was asked recently to comment on that and other remarks about him in the book and replied, "I have nothing to say; I am not talking about it to anyone."

Not Exactly Like Hotcakes

A Cleveland newspaper published excerpts from the book for seven days and a book store reported that it sold 200 copies in a week. An advertisement was accepted last Sunday in the Cleveland Browns' issue of "Pro!", the publication that the National Football League sells at games. It noted that Brown was scheduled to make personal appearances at two book outlets in the Cleveland area last week.

Brown's Bengals (1-6) play Modell's Browns (4-3) in 80,385-seat Cleveland Stadium today. In view of the controversy, Modell was asked if the stadium would be big enough to accommodate the anticipated crowd. "We have no plans to expand," Modell said in good humor.

Does he have any plans to change the nickname of his team, since some people contend it originally was named for Paul Brown?

"I have no comment."

Also in the book, Paul Brown says of Hall of Fame fullback Jim Brown, "Jim's biggest problem was his attitude, and his worst enemy was himself. I often felt he really couldn't stand himself and that this inner resentment touched everyone with whom he came in contact.

Going to the Roots

"By nature he was an unhappy man, it seemed to me. Throughout his time with us he was a loner and never said much to anyone. He had few friends on the team, and none of long standing. I've been told the roots of these games were in his childhood, particularly his adolescent years on Long Island [New York]; his mother toiled as a maid in the homes of some of his high school teammates, who often taunted him about it, even though he was a great athlete who brought fame and recognition to their school.

". . .Until Jim came to the Browns, we never had any black-white issues or attitudes, yet in his second year he told me he no longer wanted to room with Bobby Mitchell and demanded that we put him with a white player.

"I told him to get any roommate he wanted, but the man had to agree to room with him, too. It had to be mutually agreeable, not forced. That was the last I ever heard of it."

Paul Brown also said of Jim Brown, "With the exception of his lackadaisical approach to practice and blocking, I never faulted his total effort in any game he played for the Browns and never hesitated to compliment him for his outstanding play.

"As a pure runner he stands alone. Those who try to compare him with O.J. Simpson are comparing apples to oranges, no pun intended. O.J. is more of a will o' the wisp runner, in the same style as Bobby Mitchell, while Jim combined power, acceleration, speed and great balance with an inner toughness that never conceded the slightest edge to anybody.

"Still, I could never excuse his lack of effort in blocking, which in some instances was so poor that pass rushers went right past him; other times, he failed to help other running backs when he was the lead blocker."

Telephone Interview

Jim Brown said on the telephone from Los Angeles that he had read the book. "Basically, not to be evasive," Jim Brown said, "I really don't have much to say. The reason is, I think Paul honestly tried to tell things as he saw them, but he didn't understand the racial aspects of the 1950s and 1960s, when he tried to use psychology, when he said what he thought my personality is.

"The comment about Bobby Mitchell was the worst of all. Bobby is one of my best friends and knows it. He was as great a player as any I ever saw.

"Paul only saw things from his own perspective and it was pretty high-collar. As far as my blocking was concerned, he was absolutely right. It is difficult to be a race horse and a plow horse at the same time.

"Paul represented in general what white America thought at the time. White America always felt that black Americans who enjoyed great status in football ought to be satisfied.

"I was a symbol of a black man who wanted all of my freedoms. As to his reference to my mother — I think one would have to get a psychiatric report to make a judgment like he did. . . that's way too heavy; that's deep. When you write a book and try to psychologize, you don't have too many facts to lay out. That's way out of the range of Paul's depth.

Question of Color

"It's very difficult for white America to understand that if you are part of football's elite why you are not satisfied with recognition and good money; yet, if you went into the wrong neighborhood you were in trouble. As an American citizen, I wanted the same rights as all Americans. Anyone, who expected me to be overjoyed that I was doing well in football would be disappointed.

"That's when we had the riots in Watts and there were dissatisfactions being demonstrated all over the country.

"On the other hand, Paul was one of the first to bring blacks into the NFL. But that's only a thing that should have been done anyhow.

"I have no gripes. When someone writes a book he is expected to make comments. I benefited from football. I have no great grudge against anybody. I left when I was on top; my health is good. I showed up for every practice — I think. I played every game. They paid me well. I hope Paul has luck and I hope Art has luck, and I hope they wish me some, because I have no gripes."

Stennett a Free Agent

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (UPI) — Second baseman Rennie Stennett of the Pittsburgh Pirates has chosen to become a free agent and go through the re-entry draft this winter. Stennett, 28, who lost his starting job at second base to Phil Garner midway through the season, has been struggling to regain both his defensive and offensive abilities since he broke his left ankle late in the 1977 season.

More Sports On Page 13

U.S. Unit Favors '81 Tax Rollback In Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT) — A federally appointed advisory panel soon will recommend that Congress rescind most or all of the scheduled 1981 increase in the Social Security payroll tax, according to officials familiar with the panel's findings.

Eliminating the half-percentage-point tax rise would remove $15 billion of revenue from the Social Security trust funds, money that Congress would have to replace with appropriated funds or by earmarking income tax revenues for that purpose.

This and other recommendations from the Social Security Advisory Council, which meets every four years, will be given to Congress in the middle of next month, officials said. The council consists of representatives of business, labor and the public.

The panel will recommend rolling back most or all of the 1981 increase of the payroll tax, which is scheduled to rise to 6.65 percent from 6.13 percent in 1979-80. President Carter has said that such a rollback would be his preferred form of individual tax relief.

Democrats in the House of Representatives have been calling for such a rollback almost since Congress authorized the 1981 increase in December, 1977. The rollback alone would have no effect on present or future benefits but it would reduce payroll tax revenues by $15 billion in 1981 and by more later.

French Ponder A Rugby Tour In South Africa

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP) — The French Rugby Federation is looking into the prospects of sending a national team to South Africa to make up for the cancellation of a Springbok tour here, rugby officials disclosed today.

They said a decision would be based on the report of a French parliamentary inquiry mission that is to visit South Africa shortly to investigate the state of multiracial sports there.

A British mission is to pay a similar visit to South Africa in January.

The French federation says that when the French government decided to bar the Springbok tour here this fall, it was "ill-informed" of South African moves to abolish apartheid in sport.

Rugby officials said that if their report was favorable, a French team could tour South Africa at the end of this rugby season or the beginning of the next.

The proposed Springbok tour here raised fears of a black African reaction prejudicial to French participation in the Olympic Games in Moscow next summer.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices October 19, 1979

...W YORK (AP)— ...e following quotations, supplied by the ...tional Association of ...curities Dealers, Inc., ... the prices at which ...se securities could ...ve been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.16	4.49
corn F	22.38	NL
DV	11.25	NL
uture	14.15	NL
pha F	12.82	NL
BirthT	11.46	12.52
nerican Funds		
Bal	8.07	8.82
ncp	9.89	10.81
Mutl	9.99	10.92
Gth	7.33	8.01
and	12.94	14.14
h Mg	1.00	NL
Inv	6.89	7.53
wth	8.28	9.05
com	7.59	8.30
A	7.81	8.54
Pers	6.49	7.09
sh Mt	6.57	7.18
ner General		
p Bd	7.68	8.39
trp	7.11	7.77
Yld	10.68	11.45
un B	21.81	22.90
t Ret	7.64	8.35
nfr	15.29	16.71
nstk	8.97	9.80
t Gth	7.79	8.51
Am	7.71	8.43
arbr	9.35	10.22
ca	17.46	19.08
evld	3.59	3.87
GthFd	7.40	7.98
Herit	2.01	NL
Ins&Ind	4.88	5.33
Invest	7.44	NL
Invinc	11.43	NL
NtGth	3.79	4.14
mway	8.68	9.29
OptEq	unavail	
a Houghton		
d B	7.38	8.02
com	4.39	4.77
ock	6.54	7.15
CGt	12.88	14.08
bs Inc	1.56	NL
bs Inv	10.10	NL
ac Gth	9.49	NL
ac Hill	9.52	NL
rger Group		
0 Fd	9.29	NL
1 Fd	9.34	NL
rk Cap	8.10	8.85
ndstk	5.65	6.17
st Fnd	9.38	10.25
il & Bear Gp		
pm	8.76	NL
pit S	8.13	NL
lcnd	8.15	NL
ivin Bullock		
llck	13.57	14.83
ndn	8.59	9.39
vid	2.54	2.77
nth	12.21	13.34
WS	8.84	9.66
Y Vn	13.61	14.87
h RsM	1.00	NL
p Pres	1.00	NL
nt CC	1.00	NL
t Shs	11.81	12.73
t HiYd	10.87	11.66
art Fd	15.88	17.36
ase Gr Bos		
md	6.83	7.46
ont	5.22	5.70
are	7.25	7.92
ect	7.25	7.92
p Dir	13.60	NL
em Fd	7.67	8.38
onial Funds		
n Sec	8.02	8.77
nd	9.21	10.07
wth	5.25	5.74
com	7.55	8.25
tn	10.35	11.31
x Mg	13.15	14.37
lu Gth	19.25	NL
ith AB	.99	1.07
ith CD	1.39	1.50
mp Bd	8.64	9.29
mp Fd	7.77	8.35
ncord	16.00	NL
necticut Genl		
nd	11.42	12.35
com	7.09	7.66
un Bd	8.89	9.61
ns Inv	9.87	10.37
nstel G	9.64	NL
nt Mut	6.56	NL
Yld Se	11.30	12.09
y Cap	11.42	12.35
y Cash	1.00	NL
ylncm	1.00	NL
laware Group		
cat	12.57	13.74
law	11.41	12.47
ich	8.11	8.86
Fre	8.68	9.09
tla	5.70	6.23
h Rs	10.00	NL
r Cap	2.46	NL
dCx Bl	21.52	NL
dCx Sl	16.62	NL
x Bur	11.09	NL
eyfus Grp		
eyf	12.52	13.68
vge	19.22	21.01
q As	1.00	NL
M Ser	1.00	NL
Nine	7.68	NL
l Inc	6.87	NL
x Ex	13.85	NL
rd C	17.08	NL
al Gth	9.50	10.38
ton & Howard		
lan	7.33	7.90
urs	7.92	NL
wth	11.85	12.78
com	5.21	5.62
ect	8.48	9.14
ock	9.03	9.74
Edsn Gd	9.93	NL
Elfun Tr	14.71	NL
Elfun Tx	8.76	NL
Evrgrn	24.31	NL
Fairfld	10.77	11.73
Frm BG	11.11	12.14
Federated Funds		
Am Ldr	7.80	8.34
Hi Icm	12.67	13.55
Mny M	.99	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.19	14.17
Tx Fre	11.07	NL
US Gvt	8.10	NL
Fidelity Group		
Agres	8.86	NL
Bond	7.51	NL
Capit	8.82	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	10.91	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	8.62	
Eq Inc	18.80	NL
Magel	41.97	NL
Mun Bd	8.92	NL
Fidel	15.82	NL
Hi Yld	13.47	NL
Lt Mun	8.87	NL
Puritn	9.95	NL
Salem	5.63	NL
Thrift	9.45	NL
Trend	25.28	NL
Financial Prog		
Dyna	5.99	NL
Indust	4.42	NL
Incom	7.29	NL
Fst Investors		
Bnd Ap	14.33	15.45
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	7.72	8.44
Grwth	8.06	8.81
Incom	7.49	8.19
Optn	6.39	6.89
Stock	7.57	8.27
FstMil A	9.21	NL
FlMil DI	.91	NL
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	14.71	NL
Fnd Gth	4.26	4.66
Founders Group		
Grwth	5.59	6.11
Incom	12.68	13.86
Mutal	7.77	8.49
Specl	12.83	14.02
Franklin Group		
Brown	3.72	4.01
DNTC	9.19	9.91
Grwth	6.21	6.70
Utils	4.30	4.64
Incom	1.92	2.07
US Gov	8.42	9.08
Capit	5.23	5.64
Equit	4.22	4.55
Lq Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	5.32	5.40
Funds Inc		
Cmrce	8.15	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	10.58	10.85
Pilot	8.65	NL
GTPac	11.85	NL
Gate Op	14.97	NL
GE S&S	27.64	NL
Gen Sec	10.47	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	24.33	NL
Hamilton		
F HDA	4.17	4.56
Grwth	7.72	8.44
Incom	6.69	NL
Hart Gth	18.38	NL
Hart Lev	12.11	NL
High Yld	10.20	10.91
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	15.54	16.80
INA HiY	10.43	11.18
ISI Group		
Grwth	5.77	6.31
Incom	3.72	4.07
Trst Sh	11.41	12.47
TrPa Sh	3.08	
Industry	4.63	NL
Itcap HY	14.36	15.20
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Intl Invst	17.68	19.32
Inv Guid	10.77	NL
Inv Indic	1.21	
Inv Bos	9.63	10.38
Investors Group		
IDS Bd	5.00	5.18
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.04	7.65
IDS HiY	4.62	4.82
IDS ND	6.10	6.63
Mutl	8.63	9.38
Prog	3.58	3.89
Tax Ex	4.28	4.46
Stock	18.72	20.35
Select	8.03	8.64
Var Py	7.45	8.10
Inv Resh	5.90	6.45
Istel	25.77	26.57
Ivy Fd	7.25	NL
JP Grth	10.54	11.46
Janus	20.55	NL
John Hancock		
Bond	15.82	17.20
Grwth	6.82	7.41
Balan	8.00	8.70
Tax Ex	12.43	13.50
Johnstn	22.21	NL
Kemper Funds		
Incom	9.38	9.98
Grow	10.01	10.94
Hi Yld	10.39	11.14
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	9.51	9.98
Optn	12.42	13.57
Summ	14.74	16.11
Tech	9.44	10.32
Tot Rt	10.77	11.77
Keystone Funds		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	15.77	16.47
Cus B2	17.43	19.05
Cus B4	7.50	8.20
Cus K1	7.07	7.72
Cus K2	5.53	6.04
Cus S1	17.41	19.03
Cus S3	8.09	8.85
Cus S4	5.69	6.21
Internt	3.48	4.82
Lexington Grp		
Cp Ldr	13.32	14.63
Grow	14.43	15.77
Incom	8.86	NL
Resh	16.03	17.52
Life Ins	10.23	11.18
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles		
Capit	13.73	NL
Mut	12.83	NL
Lord Abbett		
Affild	7.92	8.55
Bnd db	9.54	10.43
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Dev Gt	12.68	13.86
Incom	2.93	3.16
Lutheran Bro		
Fund	10.53	11.51
Incom	8.24	9.01
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	8.59	9.39
US Gov	8.58	9.38
Massachusett Co		
Freed	8.26	9.03
Indep	10.04	10.97
Mass	10.92	11.93
Incm	12.56	13.73
Mass Financl		
MIT	10.21	11.01
MIG	9.58	10.33
MID	13.34	14.38
MCD	10.56	11.39
MFD	15.40	16.60
MFB	13.60	14.66
MMB	8.64	9.07
MFH	7.15	7.71
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	17.67	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	10.39	10.82
Capit	15.40	16.04
Equ Bd	9.54	9.94
Hi Inc	8.86	9.23
Muni	8.56	8.92
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	9.04	9.42
Mid AM	5.64	6.16
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.48	10.36
MSB Fd	14.98	NL
Mut Ben	8.99	9.83
MIF Fd	7.62	8.24
MIF Gth	4.58	4.95
Mutual of Omaha		
Amer	10.50	10.99
Grwth	4.11	4.47
Incom	8.64	9.39
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Tx Fre	13.03	14.16
Mut Shr	40.13	NL
Nat Avia	30.13	NL
Nat Ind	12.77	NL
Nat Securities		
Balan	9.30	10.03
Bond	3.96	4.27
Divid	4.34	4.68
Grwth	5.65	6.09
Pretd	6.55	7.06
Incom	5.61	6.05
Lq Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	8.56	9.23
Tax Ex	10.70	11.38
NELife Fund		
Equit	18.55	20.16
Grwth	12.00	13.04
Incom	11.68	12.70
Ret Eq	15.81	17.18
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm		
Enrgy	15.97	NL
Guard	29.98	NL
Libty	4.19	NL
Manht	2.94	NL
Partn	13.45	NL
Schus	10.96	NL
New Wld	11.38	NL
Newt Gt	14.00	NL
Newt Inc	8.50	NL
Nichola	11.85	NL
Nomura	8.74	9.40
Noreast	12.58	NL
Nuveen	8.75	9.16
Omega	11.90	12.02
One Wm	15.92	NL
Oppenheimer Fd		
Oppen	6.72	7.34
Hi Yld	21.46	23.01
Inc Bos	7.80	8.52
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.98	24.02
Specl	14.61	15.97
Tx Fre	8.86	NL
AIM	12.76	13.95
Time	11.57	12.64
OTC Sec	22.72	24.70
Param M	9.93	10.85
Penn Sq	7.36	NL
Penn Mu	6.05	NL
Phila	8.39	9.17
Phoe Cap	9.13	9.98
Phoen Fd	9.16	10.01
Pilgrim Grp		
Pilg Fd	13.41	14.46
Mag C	3.79	4.09
Mag In	8.19	8.83
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	15.99	17.48
II Inc	9.44	10.32
Plan Inv	13.87	NL
Pilgrth	11.70	12.79
Pilitrnd	12.92	14.12
Price Funds		
Grwth	11.14	NL
Incom	9.27	NL
N Era	14.36	NL
N Horiz	11.12	NL
Prime	9.99	NL
Tx Fre	9.26	NL
Pro Fund	7.32	NL
Pro Inc	9.35	NL
Pru SIP	10.84	11.85
Putnam Funds		
Conv	11.45	12.51
Div Dv	1.00	NL
Intl Eq	13.27	14.50
Georg	12.81	14.00
Grwth	11.17	12.21
Hi Yld	16.40	17.59
Incom	6.62	7.23
Invest	7.57	8.27
Optn	12.59	13.76
Tax Ex	20.66	21.69
Vista	13.49	14.74
Voyag	11.22	12.26
Rainbw	2.81	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	6.89	NL
Safec Eqt	10.28	11.15
Safec Gth	12.60	13.77
StP Cap	9.27	9.86
StP Gth	10.05	10.69
Scudder Funds		
Csh Inv	1.00	NL
Com St	11.17	NL
Incom	12.53	NL
Intl Fd	15.22	NL
Man R	9.92	NL
MMB	9.16	NL
Specl	33.96	NL
Security Funds		
Bond	9.09	9.35
Equty	4.96	NL
Invest	7.73	8.45
Ultra	12.99	13.76
Selected Funds		
Am Shs	6.61	NL
Spl Shs	13.76	NL
Sentinel Group		
Apex	3.47	3.79
Balan	7.18	7.85
Com S	11.82	12.92
Grwth	9.68	10.49
Sequoia	22.77	NL
Sentry	15.83	17.21
Shearson Funds		
Appre	24.61	26.90
Incom	16.98	18.56
Invest	11.61	12.69
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	11.87	NL
Sherm D	24.74	NL
Sigma Funds		
Capit	11.08	12.11
Invest	10.33	11.29
Trust	8.80	9.62
Vent	8.97	9.80
SB Eqty	11.41	12.01
SB I&Gr	13.15	13.84
SoGen In	12.65	13.25
Sw Invs	7.86	8.50
SwInInc	5.11	5.52
Sover In	11.96	13.07
State Bond Grp		
Com St	4.35	4.75
Divers	4.68	5.11
Progrs	4.88	5.33
StFrm Gt	7.54	NL
StFrm Bl	11.01	NL
St Street	51.46	51.82
Steadman Funds		
Am Ind	2.63	NL
Assoc	.95	NL
Invest	1.23	NL
Ocean	7.44	NL
Stein Roe Fds		
Balan	18.01	NL
Csh Rs	1.08	NL
Cap Op	12.83	NL
Stock	13.65	NL
Strat Gth	17.90	NL
Survey	10.80	11.80
Tax Mgd	19.71	21.54
Tmpl Gt	5.96	6.51
Tmpl W	14.11	15.92
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.56	8.22
Trns Inv	8.75	9.51
Trav Eq	12.48	13.64
Tudr Hd	6.56	NL
TwnC Gt	6.83	NL
TwnC Sel	8.65	NL
USAA Gt	8.15	NL
USAA Inc	10.12	NL
Unf Accu	4.47	NL
Unif Mut	8.58	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp		
Broad	11.26	12.14
Nat Inv	7.04	7.59
U Cap	15.63	16.85
Un Inc	11.15	12.02
United Funds		
Accm	6.69	7.31
Bond	6.03	6.59
Con Gr	9.70	10.60
Con Inc	9.12	9.97
Incom	8.88	9.70
Muni	8.53	8.89
Scien	6.83	7.46
Vang	7.00	7.65
Utd Svcs	3.49	NL
Value Line Fd		
Fund	10.40	10.67
Incom	5.91	6.06
Lev Gt	16.31	16.73
Spl Sit	6.32	6.48
Vance Sanders		
Incom	11.42	12.48
Invest	7.18	7.85
Comm	7.01	7.66
Specl	11.64	12.72
Vanguard Group		
Expir	15.92	NL
Fl Idx	13.96	NL
Ivest	9.32	NL
Morg	8.43	NL
W HiYld	11.45	NL
W Shrt	14.76	NL
W Ltrm	12.91	NL
W Long	12.51	NL
Wellsl	11.11	NL
Welltn	9.86	NL
West IG	8.14	NL
West HY	9.69	NL
Wh MM	1.00	NL
Wndsr	10.38	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	6.70	7.32
Wein Eq	19.36	NL
Wisc Inc	4.09	NL
Wood Struthers		
deVeg	35.07	NL
Neuw	9.81	NL
Pine	10.54	NL

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp	37	4 1-16	4 5-16	
AmBkrInsFla .40	1308	9¾	10	— ¼
ABkrLfFla .48	347	15	15½	— ⅛
AmCapitol	10	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
AmCwlthFn		1¾	2⅛	
AmFidelLfe .10		9¼	10¼	
AmGrtyFin .10b	10	6⅝	7⅛	
AmIncmLfe	160	24¼	25	— 1¼
AmIntlGrp .42	273	54	55	— 2½
AmInvstLife .20	222	3⅞	4⅛	
AmNatlFinl .52	594	14¾	15⅛	— ¼
AmPioneer Cp		1½	2¼	
AmStatesLf .56		19	21	
AmUndrwrt .50		10¼	10¾	
AnecoReins g	246	8⅝	9¼	— ½
AssocMadls .10	54	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
BankrsSecLf .60	63	18½	19¼	— ¼
BenefNatCp	12	13¾	14¼	— ¼
BMA 1.20	78	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅜
CarolCaslty .32b		5⅝	6¼	
ChaseNatLfe 1		12¼	13¼	
ChespkLfA .24		5¼	5⅝	
ChespkLfB .24	8	5¼	6	
ChubbCorp 2.20	782	43⅝	44⅛	— ¼
ColonlLfeAcc .48	42	14¼	14¾	— ½
CombInsAm 1.40	620	18⅝	19	— ⅜
ContAmLife 1.32	12	34	35½	
CotnStatLfe .35		6½	7	
Criterion Ins.80		22	22¾	
DependInsGp .05e	60	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛
DrumFincl .30	63	6⅛	7	
DurhamLife 1.60	7	45	46	— ¼
ERCCorp 1.20	1035	74½	75½	— 2½
EmployerCas 1.20b	33	38½	40	
EquitIowa 1.20	16	24	25	— ½
ExcelsiorNY 1.20	1	21	22½	
FarmHomeLf		13	14½	
FarmersGrp .84	438	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
FedGuarLfe .20		7⅝	8½	
FinlSecGrp .52	19	12½	13½	— ¼
FstAmFin .50	77	19	20	— 1
FstColonyLfe .76		22¼	23¼	
FstExecCp s	107	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
FstFederLfe .48		17	20	
FstUtdInc	41	3	3½	
ForemstAmer .40	58	13	13½	— ½
FortuneNat s	7	4⅝	5½	
FoundInFnlCo		½	⅞	
FounderFinl	40	1⅞	2⅛	
GEICOCp .40	601	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅜
GEICOCppf.74	43	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
GenReinsur 2	66	88	90	— 4
GeoWashtnCp	31	3	3⅜	— ⅛
GlobalLfeAc .40b	494	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
GovtEmp wt	179	4	4⅛	— ⅜
GovtEmpLfe .44	3	11⅞	12⅜	
GuarantyNatl .50	39	14½	15¼	— ⅜
HanoverIns .52	31	31	31½	— 1¼
HartfdStmBl 2	6	29½	30½	
HomeBenef .96	2	19½	20½	— ¼
IndepLbtyLfe	15	1¼	2	
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	68	16⅝	17	— ½
IntrcontLfe .10e	33	5	5½	+ ⅜
Interfincl 1.20	73	25¾	26½	— 1½
IntLifeHld		3⅝	3⅞	
InvHeritKy .30		12	12¾	
InvestorsIns	7	1⅜	1⅝	
InvstInsHld h.17e		8½	9½	
JeffrsnNatLf .52	27	35½	37½	— 1
KansCityLfe 2	18	57	59	— 1
KemperCorp 1.60	113	32½	33¼	— 1½
KyCentLfe .50	33	14⅞	15⅜	— ⅜
LibrtyNatLfe 1.20	147	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
LifeInvInc .20	794	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
Lifesurance		8¼	9	
LincIncLf .60a	14	16¾	17⅜	— ½
LoyalAmLfe .40e		17¼	18¼	— ¼
MCMCorp .16	33	8	8⅝	— ¼
ModrnSecL		1¼	2	
MonarchCap 1.14	514	18⅞	19⅝	
MonumentCp 1	367	22¾	23¼	— ¼
MotClAmIns .14		3	4	
MutSavLfe .92		20½	21	
NNCorp 1.60	140	37½	38½	— ¼
NatLifeFla .28b	49	9⅝	9⅞	
NatOldLine .36	106	12	12½	— ½
NatResrvLf .60e	10	18¼	19¼	— ¼
NatSecIns .26	10	11	12	
NatWestn Lf	32	4⅜	5⅛	
NationwideA .60	9	16¼	16¾	
NorthCentrl .25	5	17	21	
NorNatLfe .15e		4½	6½	
NowstNatLfe 1.04	x101	29⅝	30¼	— 1⅜
OhCasualty 1.40	248	33⅝	33⅞	— 1¼
OldRepInt	69	16	16⅝	— ⅜
PacStd Life	99	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .20	15	6½	7¼	+ ¼
PreferdRisk .50	7	18¼	19¼	
Pres Life		6¼	7¼	
ProtectiveLfe .76	27	20½	21¼	— ½
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	61	43	44½	— 1½
ReliableLife 1.15e	16	18⅝	19¾	
RepbNatLfe .60	266	18	18½	— ½
RyanIns Grp .12	13	18½	20½	— ½
SRICp 1.80	18	33½	35½	
SafecoCorp 1.50	216	33¼	33¾	— ⅞
StPaulCos 1.80	466	37¾	38¼	— ½
SecurAmLfe .70	10	17½	19	
SecurConn Lfe	5	41⅝	41⅞	
SecurLfeGa .52	13	10⅝	11½	— ¼
SouUnAla .20e	z1	5⅝	6⅛	
SouthlandFin .40	106	18⅝	19⅛	
SowstnLife 1	1106	32½	33	— 2⅜
SovereignCp .10	30	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
StLifeIndiana .36	4	17	17¾	
StatesmGrp .15b	42	5¼	5⅝	
TransprtLfe .08I	66	14	14½	— ¼
Unicoa	2	35	39	
UnitDiversifd		1½	1⅞	
UnFireCaslt .72	15	22½	23⅛	— ¼
UnPresLfe s		7⅜	8⅝	
UnitSvLf III		2	3	
UnitSvcLife .80	76	13¾	14¼	— ⅜
WestnCasSur 1.40	149	34¼	36⅛	— ⅜
WestnStaLfe .60b	6	16⅝	17¾	— ¼
Windsor Lfe	5	1⅝	2⅛	— ⅛
ZenithNat Ins.30	85	15	16	— ½

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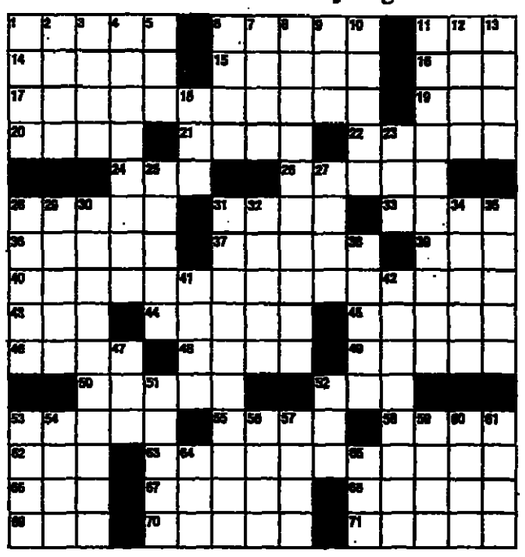
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ACROSS

1 Kind of engine or iron
6 Means of detection
11 ——Jima
14 Priest, in Toledo
15 Zola
16 Pasture
17 Ireland
19 Court call
20 Finished
21 Poems
22 Taters
24 Concorde
26 Construction item
28 Stale or trite
31 Moslem judge
33 Strand
36 Gravelly glacial ridge
37 "Billy Budd" is one
39 Monogram of a former V.P.
40 Delaware
43 Barber or Buttons
44 Medieval helmet
45 Heads, in Paris
46 Spoken
48 Items for glyptographers
49 Marsh plants
50 Friend of Pythias
52 Angry
53 "She—— many children . . ."
55 Russian news service
58 Comfort
62 Moray
63 Hawaiian port
66 Exist
67 Strange
68 Alabama city
69 John—— Passos
70 Wood nymph
71 Notions

DOWN

1 Hurried
2 "—— Shanter"
3 Garden in Genesis
4 Stopped
5 ——culpa
6 Foxx
7 French girlfriend
8 Those opposed
9 Everything
10 Peewee
11 Make bright with light
12 Black nightshade, e.g.
13 "Mares eat ——. . ."
18 Abraham's nephew
23 Huge hand
25 Damascus is its capital
27 Jay or martin
28 European subway
29 His forte is to escort
30 Scrams
31 Explanatory essay
32 ". . . —— lovely as a tree"
34 "Up to here"
35 Journalism
38 Houston player
41 Jason's ship
42 Wobbled
47 —— Palmas
51 Motorized bike
52 Royal initials
53 Word with band or land
54 Prefix with dynamics or sol
56 Song for Sutherland
57 Winter vehicle
59 Competent
60 Body of an organism
61 Periods of time
64 Poetic word
65 "—— was going to St. Ives . . ."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

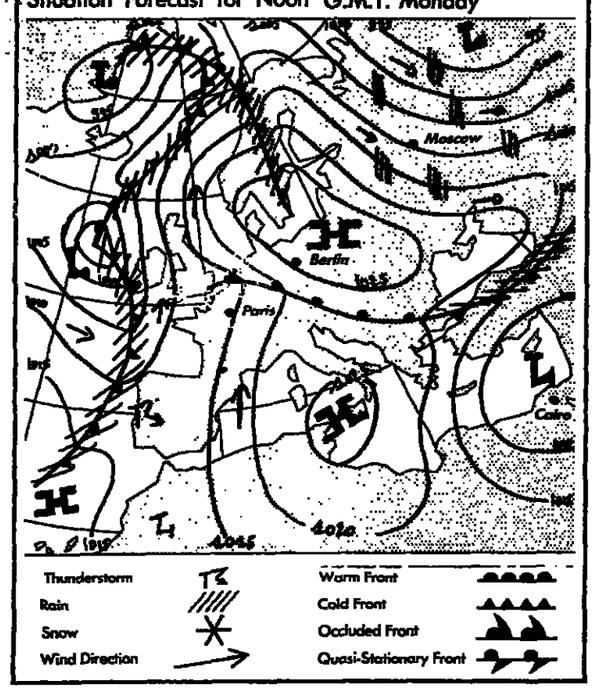
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G	O	A	L		S	P	A	D	E		D	A	D	A

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Rain	MADRID	20	68	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Fine	MIAMI	28	82	Sunny
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fine	MOSCOW	9	48	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57	Fine	MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Fine	NEW YORK	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Mist	NICE	20	68	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	15	59	Fine	OSLO	10	50	Fine
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48	Mist
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Showers	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Overcast	SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Fine	STOCKHOLM	8	46	Fine
EDINBURGH	10	50	Fine	TEHRAN	27	81	Fine
FLORENCE	15	59	Fine	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fine
FRANKFURT	13	55	Mist	TOKYO	19	66	Mist
GENEVA	14	57	Mist	TUNIS	22	72	Fine
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	Mist
HOUSTON	25	77	Clear	WARSAW	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast	WASHINGTON	24	75	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Mist
LISBON	18	64	Overcast				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



How the Elephants Got Their Spot

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Oct. 21 (AP) — A unique operation to transfer a herd of endangered elephants to a national park has been successfully completed here.

Twelve animals were immobilized by a tranquilizer administered by South African veterinarian Ian Hofmeyr in the Deduru Oya area of the northwestern province, where jungle-clearing for cultivation had sharply reduced a herd that once numbered about 100.

The animals then were trucked 50 miles to the Wilpattu National Park, where they were released. All the elephants bore gunshot wounds that officials said they had suffered over the years from farmers protecting crops.

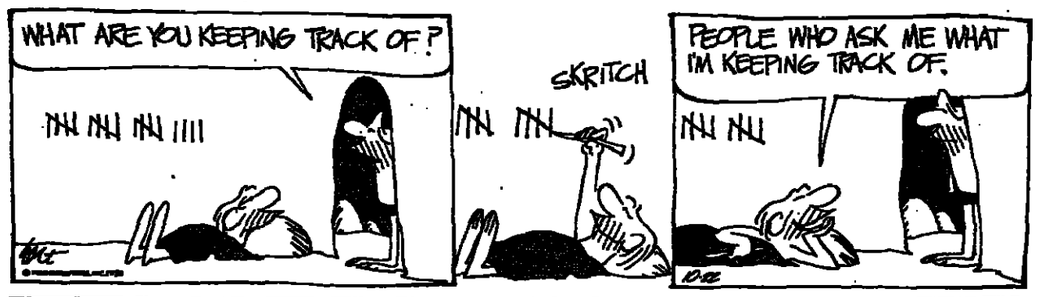
More than half the elephants captured, they said, were blind in one eye. Two, in particularly bad condition, were destroyed; one male died of heart failure — after it had received a dose of tranquilizer — as it charged the elephant control team.

Dr. Hofmeyr, who works at Etosha National Park in Namibia, said that to his knowledge an experiment of this type had never been done anywhere. He called the operation successful, adding that the efficacy of the drug for this kind of conservation work had been established.

PEANUTS



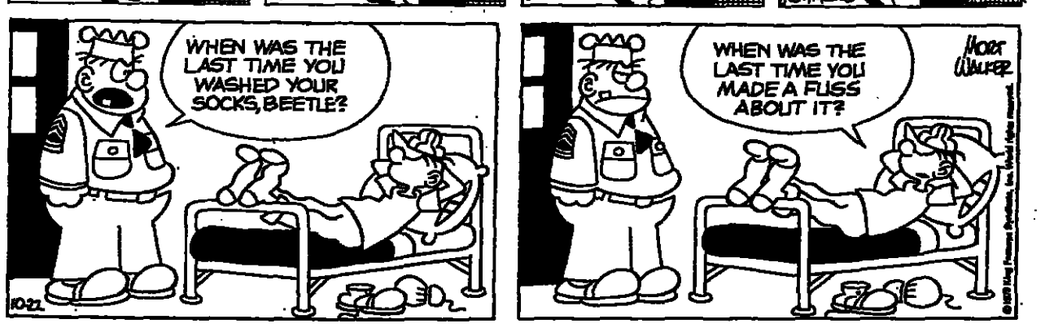
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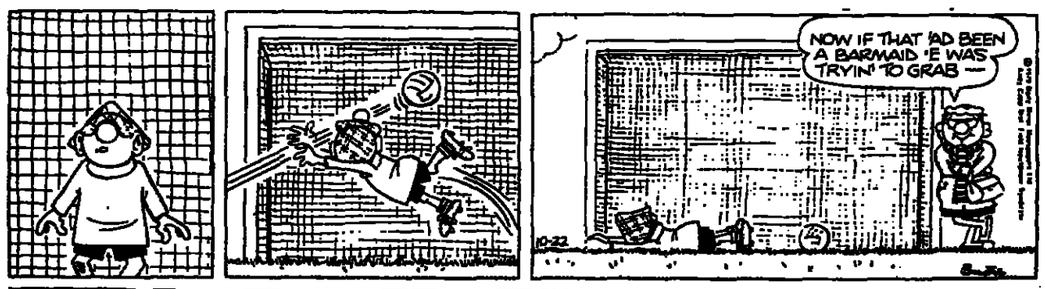
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIVAL

FLUTA

DICLAP

TANFIN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OFF THE "□□□□" OF THE □□□□ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TWILL NAVAL NEARLY SHOULD
Answer: What not to do when she wants to learn to drive the car—STAND IN HER WAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SORRY, DAD... I TRIED NOT TO LAUGH BUT IT CAME OUT MY NOSE!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

WHITE HOUSE YEARS

By Henry Kissinger. Little, Brown. Illustrated. 1,521 pp. $22.50.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE first volume of Henry Kissinger's memoirs is longer than Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace," and we don't even get to Watergate. The question is, is it worth the time it takes to read it? The answer is yes. Of course, it is self-serving — especially on Cambodia and Chile and the "Christmas bombings" of North Vietnam in 1972 — but the principal purpose of almost any memoir is to serve the self. St. Augustine's "Confessions" may be an exception.

Consider, first, the style. Kissinger's years in the White House and the State Department did not, miraculously, repress his impulse to write decent prose. If his irony shades often into sarcasm, at least he is acquainted with irony. Other memoirs of the first Nixon administration, not counting William Safire's, seem to have been written by ticker-tape machines after midnight on Wall Street, while nobody human was looking.

Pith counts. On the White House reaction to the shooting down of a U.S. reconnaissance plane by the North Koreans: "It was as if someone had pushed a button labeled 'crisis management' and the answer that came up was 'nonchalance.' " On H.R. Haldeman, for whom government was basically an exercise in public relations: "It was risky to approach Haldeman, since he was likely to interpret any substantive concern as a sign of emotional instability." On McGeorge Bundy: "He tended to treat me with the combination of politeness and subconscious condescension that upper-class Bostonians reserve for people of, by New England standards, exotic backgrounds and excessively intense personal style."

A Lively Eye

Anecdotes help, too. From the gooney birds on Midway to the hilarious textile negotiations with Japan to the flap about a nonexistent baby water buffalo to the meeting in the White House with a nun and two Catholic laymen who had been named unindicted co-conspirators in a plot to kidnnap him, Kissinger has a lively eye and some charm. He will also deprecate himself, and, twice, admits fallibility: wiretapping may require "more stringent safeguards," and he should not perhaps have given the impression to journalists that he had opposed the Christmas bombings.

To be sure, buzz words abound. They include "linkage," "equilibrium," "ambiguity," "fashionable," "whipsaw," "rout," "honor," and "impotence." And there are occasional lapses into the sermonette, on such subjects as the history of Russia, India and Pakistan, and the motivation of the younger generation that opposed our "historical misadventure" in Vietnam. Nevertheless, the Dean Acheson who wrote "Present at the Creation" — and whom Kissinger admires almost as much as he does Chou En-lai and somewhat more than he admires the shah of Iran — would not have sniffed at the style of "White House Years" and would probably have agreed with its geopolitics.

As for substance, how can we fail to be interested in the summit meetings with Mao Tse-tung and Leonid Brezhnev and Golda Meir and Eisaku Sato, the SALT talks and the secret negotiations with the Russians, the Chinese, and the Germans and Le Duc (Ducky) Tho? Richard Nixon's initiative, so ably abetted by Kissinger, to open U.S. relations with China was a stunning success. Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy," for a while anyway, kept the lid on in the Middle East. The only boring pages in "White House Years" are those devoted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and even Marcel Proust could not have made NATO interesting. He will tell us about Iran, Iraq and the Kurds in Volume II.

On the secret bombing and subsequent "incursion" into Cambodia, he disagrees with his formidable critic, the William Shawcross who wrote "Sideshow" after Kissinger had refused to talk to him. On Chile, he is brisk: it was in the U.S. national interest to prevent Salvador Allende Gossens from remaining president of Chile "through a fluke in the Chilean political system," which fluke was Allende's having been elected by a plurality rather than a majority — a fluke which could happen even in the United States. On Vietnam, he makes it clear that the North Vietnamese wanted total victory, on the field of battle or at the bargaining table. According to Kissinger, The United States bombed them into a peace treaty, which treaty might have preserved a viable South Vietnam if it hadn't been for Watergate, to be discussed in Volume II. In the meantime, between Nixon's first inauguration and the Nobel Prize-winning treaty, another 19,000 Americans died.

Lone Ranger

On the vagaries of Nixon — courageous, Kissinger tells us, "secretive and devious," lacking "in self-confidence or largeness of spirit, and "beside himself" so often he must have been twins — Kissinger is shrewd and not altogether lacking in compassion. From the beginning, Nixon wanted to run his own foreign policy, and Kissinger was his Lone Ranger, carrying that policy around in his saddlebags, and Secretary of State William Rogers was kept constantly in the dark. Kissinger agrees that this was "a poor system," but, really, the State Department and the Department of Defense dragged their heels when they didn't agree with a presidential directive. Kissinger also allows as how there were a number of presidential directives he ignored while waiting for the temperature in the Oval Office to cool down.

And he loved it — the helicopters and the motorcycle escorts, the sunglasses and fake stomachaches, the handwritten messages carried by personal pouch from China through Pakistan to Washington, the conversations with Andre Malraux, if not with Oriana Fallaci. As a kind of Julien Sorel who went to Washington, he was Nixon's own Harvard professor, snatched away from Nelson Rockefeller. He tells us that the only time while he was in office that he couldn't sleep was on the eve of his flight to China.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.S. Downs Italy For Bridge Title

RIO DE JANIERO, Oct. 21 (NYT) — Amid wild excitement the United States has defeated Italy to win the world team title here in a remarkable final.

Friday's deciding session was one of wide swings and bursts of scoring. The last, by the six-man Italian team, was enough to put the outcome in doubt with only two deals left. When the United States finally won, defeating the country that repeatedly crushed it during the 1960s, it was by a mere 5 points, the smallest margin of victory ever.

The winners were Eddie Kantar and Bill Eisenberg, whose play was outstanding throughout; Paul Soloway and Bob Goldman, whose best efforts were earlier last week; and Mike Passell and Malcolm Brachman, who made an effective contribution at the start of the match.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Players who do their opening preparation together often have an agreement to draw their games when they meet in a tournament. This makes sense because each knows all the other's secrets and might well be butting his head against a stone wall.

In addition, however, there would be a tremendous temptation for either player to hold something back in their opening-analysis sessions if the element of competition between the two continued in force. And this would defeat the purpose of collaborating.

However, Viktor Korchnoi, the former challenger for the world championship, and Michael Stean, his second, are one pair who do not have such an understanding. In fact, Korchnoi wins every time they meet, the latest such encounter being in the British Broadcasting Corp. tournament in Bristol, England.

It seems clear from previous Korchnoi games that he and Stean have devoted much attention to the sharp lines with 4 P-KN3, B-N5 and 4 P-K3, B-N5. Thus, the neutral alternative, 4 P-Q3, may have been less intensively analyzed, which would be a good reason for it cropping up in a game between the two.

It is a question whether the solid 9. . .P-Q3; 10 P-QN4, PxP; 11 PxP, N-Q5 might not have been better than opening the centre with 9. . .P-Q4; 10 PxP, NxP. After 11 NxN, QxN; 12 B-K3, the positional threat of 13 N-Q4 and 14 NxN forced the black queen to move, but perhaps the humdrum 12. . .Q-Q3 was to be preferred to 12. . .Q-N4.

After 13 Q-B2, it would have been dubious to play 13. . .N-Q5 because 14 BxN, PxB; 15 QxP, R-Q1 permits 16 NxP!, BxN; 17 Q-Q8ch, winning a pawn.

It may have appeared to Stean that his queen was safe at QN4, but Korchnoi's 16 P-QR4! dispelled that idea. On 16. . .Q-N5, Korchnoi would have won a pawn by 17 B-B5, N-Q5; 18 BxQ, NxQ; 19 BxP.

The interpolation of 16. . .N-N5; 17 Q-Q1 did not enable Stean to prevent the loss of material: both 17. . .Q-R3 and 17. . .Q-Q2 would have allowed 18 N-B5.

Stean hoped that giving up his queen for a rook and bishop with 17. . .Q-B3; 18 R-B1, BxN; 19 RxQ, BxR would prolong his resistence. However, after 30 K-B1, he could not escape 30. . .K-N1; 31 RxP!, RxR; 32 Q-B8ch, K-R2; 33 QxR, and he resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	18 P-QR4	N-N5
2 N-QB3	P-K4	19 Q-Q1	Q-B3
3 N-B3	N-B3	20 R-B1	BxN
4 P-Q3	P-KN3	21 RxQ	BxR
5 P-KN3	B-N2	22 Q-B2	P-R4
6 B-N2	0-0	23 B-Q2	N-K3
7 0-0	R-K1	24 Q-B4	P-N3
8 R-N1	P-Q3/4	25 R-B1	P-N4
9 P-Q3/R3	P-Q4	26 Q-N5	P-N5
10 PxP	NxP	27 Q-B6	N-N2
11 NxN	QxN	28 Q-B8ch	K-N2
12 B-K3	Q-N4	27 RxN	P-B3
13 Q-B3	B-B4	28 RxP	R-KB1
14 N-N5	P-R3	29 Q-N7	R/QB1-B2
15 N-B4	QR-Q1	30 K-B1	Resigns

Tate Captures Title on Unanimous Decision

By Red Smith

ETORIA, Oct. 21 (NYT) — ing on like a late-running horse in the last seven rounds by widening margins, big John of Knoxville, Tenn., pounded h Africa's Gerrie Coetzee into at here last night and wound up ing the mantle put down by ammad Ali last July.

fore the biggest paying crowd n by a fistfight since the Jack psey-Gene Tunney "long t" affair of 1927, the black rican won a unanimous deci- in 15 rounds and was installed e World Boxing Associaton as yweight champion of the d.

e title is not a designation sec- d by the World Boxing Coun- or by Larry Holmes, who rules VBC's segment of the globe.

The first heavyweight title fight ever conducted in South Africa, and only the second on this continent, started like a peace conference but grew harsher round by round, without ever becoming spectacular. There were 81,000 customers, some of them black, in Loftus Versfeld Stadium, the North Transvaal's cathedral of rugby, where none but whites had entered before. They paid approximately $3,267,000, and although the great majority was rooting for Coetzee, they watched with extraordinary decorum.

"Hey, man, I did it," Tate crowed when the unsurprising decision was announced.

At the same moment, Coetzee's sister, Gerta, burst into tears. "It was your fault Gerrie lost," she cried to Kallie Knoetze, South Africa's "other" heavyweight.

Knoetze and Coetzee, rivals since their teens, have fought each other seven times as amateurs and pros. Although Knoetze had clutched the public-address microphone after his own bout against Randy Stephens of Warren, Ohio, and told the crowd to pray for a Coetzee victory, supporters in Coetzee's camp suspected that Knoetze had been helping Tate with advice.

Only One Blemish

The victory was the 20th in 20 professional matches for Tate, who has not lost since Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson stopped him in the Montreal Olympics in 1976.

Nobody was knocked down and nobody appeared in imminent danger of falling, but Coetzee seemed drained at the end. He said his right hand, which was broken in earlier fights, gave him no trouble last night, but Tate's had. In the sixth or seventh round, Tate snapped Coetzee's head back with a right. "I heard a 'crink,'" Coetzee said, "and my arms were weak after that."

Five minutes after the last bell, Bob Arum, the promoter of the fight, was talking about a February match for Tate against Mike Weaver or Scott Ledoux or Earnie Shavers or Leon Spinks or Ron Lyle. Then, he said, he would try to get together with his rival promoter, Don King, for an autumn bout with Holmes that would clear title to the championship.

The early rounds were slow, both men displaying extreme caution. Tate circled right and circled left, dancing. Coetzee, 18 pounds the lighter at 222, boxed at long range, talking to his opponent incessantly. Coetzee was faster than Tate, but not by the widest stretch of chauvinism could he be compared with Muhammad Ali, as he had been compared repeatedly in the South African press.

Weak in the Knees

The only significant punch in the first three rounds was a fierce right to Tate's jaw in the third. The punch buckled Tate's knees and brought howls from the crowd, the first real outburst of the evening. In the scoring, the two fighters took alternate rounds but never by much.

It was the fourth when Tate took to the offense for the first time. He wasn't connecting consistently, however, and halfway through the 15-round bout, Coetzee was marginally in front.

Tate then began his stretch drive. By the 10th round, he had Coetzee on the run. Tate had been leading heavily with chopping rights to the head but now he let go a straight right that smashed Coetzee into a corner. The 11th was even better for Tate; the 12th and 13th also were good for him. In the 14th, his right to Coetzee's chin sent the South African tottering across the 20-foot ring.

The evening was worth $400,000 to Tate and $300,000 to Coetzee, relatively modest figures in the age of Ali with its multimillion-dollar purses, but useful sums for a fatherless kid out of Arkansas and a dental technician from a town outside of Johannesburg.

Followed Instructions

PRETORIA, Oct. 21 (NYT) — "I feel like I'm the champion of the world," a jubilant Tate said after his decision over Coetzee earned him the WBA title. "I was told to box," he continued with enthusiasm, "and that's what I did."

The new half-champion told a crush of reporters crammed into a small dressing room that he was "never worried" through the contest that the South African dominated *in the early rounds.*

"He never hurt me," Tate said. "He's a very good fighter, but he never hurt me."

Tate's physical appearance supported his contention. Except for a slight swelling over his left eye, Tate showed no ill effects from the enounter.

"Do you want Holmes?" a reporter asked, referring to the WBC champion.

"I want anybody who wants me." Tate answered. When a reporter pointed out that Holmes had the other half of the championship, Tate added, "I want Holmes next."



United Press International

A beaming John Tate raises his arms in victory after the decision was announced.

No Problems With Integration

By Carey Winfrey

ETORIA, Oct. 21 (NYT) — From the $12 seats, stadium's least expensive, the boxing ring looked a square blue poker chip in the center of a card

uards equipped with metal detectors and rummag- ingers confiscated all weapons and alcholic bever- except for those quantities of the latter safely ab- ed by blood streams. But the mood, while anticipa- was friendly with ripples of rowdyness. In these er reaches, about one face in 20 was black.

wrence Mofoka makes $60 a week as a machinist iermiston, a mining town about 30 miles east of nnesburg. He spent two days' salary to bring him- and a friend to South Africa's first world cham- ship. "Of course it's a lot of money for me," he "I just wanted to see the fight."

ofoka, a boxing devotee and John Tate rooter, said as "glad to see U.S. fighters coming here. We have looking for this for quite a long time." It was his visit to Loftus Versfeld Stadium, a previously seg- ed white citadel for rugby, the national sport.

First Time Out

few seats away, William Mphephu, said last night's ng match was the first he had ever attended. He by himself by overnight train from the newly "in- ndent" homeland of Venda, leaving his wife be- to look after his eight children, his two taxicabs, ing business and barbershop, because "I just ted to see it." Though he sat alone surrounded by es, he said he was not expecting any trouble.

hind him, Malcolm Nicholson, a 29-year-old sales- for Shell Oil Co. was also attending his first fight. "I'm a South African," he said, "so naturally I'm supporting the South African."

How did he feel about the integration of the stadium? "Tremendous," he said with feeling. "It's a pity that it's the first time and a pity that it took Bob Arum to get it for us. It should be an everyday event in hockey, rugby, boxing, whatever. If a man can pay his 10 rand and I can afford it, why not?"

His friend, Harry Stein, nodded his assent. "It's an opportunity for everyone to witness a sporting event without a color bar, which has banned us from the world scene."

Egging Them On

The only misbehavior sighted here in the early hours was perpetrated by whites. As two middle-aged black men searched for their seats on the field side of a barbed-wire barrier erected for the evening, two German shepherd police guards, among 200 imported for crowd control, strained at their leashes and began to bark menacingly at the men. A group of about two dozen young whites on the other side of the fence, laughed, jeered and cheered the dogs on.

As the evening progressed, however, the contretemps remained confined to the ring. The prevailing mood was caught by Ian Denecker, a technician from Pretoria, who watched the matches with his grandfather. "Integrating the stadium makes no difference to me," he said. "I think they make too much about it."

His view was shared by South Africa's prime minister, Pieter Botha, who was asked how it felt to be sitting in an integrated stadium.

"Quite natural," he replied at ringside. "We're all human beings. I've grown up amongst the people of South Africa — it's nothing new to me. But this is no time for an interview, eh?"

Arkansas a Victor as Texas Rally Fails

TTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21 -) — Quarterback Kevin Scan- f Arkansas passed for a touch- n and directed a time-consum- fourth-quarter drive for a 31- field goal to lead Arkansas to a 4 upset victory over previously eaten Texas here yesterday in ge football.

ailing, 17-7, late in the fourth ter, Texas drove 80 yards in 9 s to score on a deflected pass quarterback Donnie Little to end Lawrence Sampleton that red 35 yards.

at came with 5:12 left in the e and less than two minutes lat- e Longhorns regained posses- at their own 43-yard line fol- ng an Arkansas punt.

e final Texas drive stalled at Arkansas 33. John Goodson a 50-yard field goal with 1:29 ining that would have tied the e, but the kick, into the wind, short and to the left. That gave nsas a chance to run out the c and preserve its sixth victory e year without a setback.

ith a strong southerly wind a r in the game, each team d with the wind in the first Texas in the first quarter on a ard run by A.J. Jones and Ar- as in the second period on a 28- run by Gary Anderson.

e Razorbacks took advantage Texas fumble in the third peri- and scored on a 7-yard pass Scanlon to Darryl Mason.

USC 42, Notre Dame 23

South Bend, Ind., tailback les White scored four touch- as and rushed for 269 yards in arries and quarterback Paul Donald threw two touchdown s to lead Southern California to a 42-23 victory over Notre Dame.

White scored two touchdowns in the third quarter, including a 3-yard run that gave USC a 14-7 lead it never relinquished. He added two more — both on 1-yard plunges in the fourth quarter, one of them closing out the scoring with 28 seconds left to play.

The White-McDonald combination offset an outstanding performance by Notre Dame's Vagas Ferguson, who scored two touchdowns and rushed for 185 yards in 25 carries. He broke the Notre Dame career rushing record previously held by Jerome Heavens.

McDonald completed 21 of 32 passes for 311 yards — 221 in the second half. He hit Dan Garcia on a 12-yard pass for the game's first touchdown early in the second quarter and connected on another 12-yarder to Kevin Williams early in the fourth quarter.

Both teams went to the air in the second half with the game tied, 7-7. Six touchdowns were scored in an 11 ½-minute span but the USC defense stiffened in the final nine minutes to hand Notre Dame its second defeat in six games. USC is 6-0-1.

Alabama 27, Tennessee 17

At Birmingham, Ala., Major Ogilvie scored two third-period touchdowns to lead Alabama from a 17-0 deficit to a 27-17 victory over Tennessee.

Tennessee, 4-2, capitalized on a rash of Crimson Tide fumbles to move 17 points ahead with barely two minutes gone in the second period. But from that point on, Alabama played up to its No. 1 ranking nationally. It moved into the lead on a 6-yard run by Ogilvie with five seconds remaining in the third period and then wrapped up the contest when reserve quarterback Don Jacobs capped an 80-yard march with a 13-yard run up the middle with 5:58 left in the game.

Ohio State 59, Wisconsin 0

At Columbus, Ohio, quarterback Art Schlichter passed for two touchdowns and ran for two to lead Ohio State to 59-0 Big Ten romp over Wisconsin.

Schlichter, the conference's total offensive leader, ran 4 yards for a touchdown on Ohio State's first possession and 2 yards for a touchdown late in the half. He also passed 14 yards for a touchdown to split end Chuck Hunter and 20 yards to split end Gary Williams, both in the first half.

Purdue 14, Michigan State 7

At East Lansing, Mich., quarterback Mark Herrmann set a Big Ten pass-completion record and cornerback Wayne Smith turned an interception into a touchdown to give Purdue a 14-7 victory over Michigan State.

Hermann's 12 completions placed his career record at 427, breaking Eddie Smith's mark of 418.

Michigan 27, Illinois 7

At Champaign, Ill., tailback Butch Woolfolk scored three touchdowns to lead Michigan to a 27-7 Big Ten victory over Illinois.

After a scoreless first half, the Wolverine offense, taking advantage of Illini mistakes, moved the ball at will in the final two periods. The Michigan defense effectively shut off Illinois' passing game, repeatedly sacking quarterback Tim McAvoy in the second half.

Pittsburgh 26, Washington 14

At Seattle, Randy McMillan scored two first-half touchdowns to spark Pittsburgh to a 26-14 victory over error-prone Washington.

McMillan, a 230-pound junior fullback, piled up 86 of his 92 rushing yards in the first half and scored on runs of one and 21 yards as the Panthers moved to a 17-7 halftime advantage.

An electrifying 99-yard kickoff return late in the second period by Anthony Allen, Washington's third-string quarterback, provided the Huskies with their only score of the first half.

Washington lost three fumbles and had three passes intercepted. The turnovers led to the Panthers' three touchdowns and one of their field goals.

Wake Forest 25, Maryland 17

At Winston-Salem, N.C., quarterback Jay Venuto threw two touchdown passes to give Wake Forest a 25-17 victory over Maryland.

Venuto hit 20 of 37 passes for 250 yards, giving him 1,642 yards passing for the year. His two scoring passes gave him 13 touchdown passes for the season, surpassing the school record of 12 touchdowns thrown by Norm Snead in 1959.

Grogan Leads Patriots Over the Dolphins

From Agency Dispatches

FOXBORO, Mass., Oct. 21 — Steve Grogan set up two touchdowns with long passes and then connected for an insurance score here today as the New England Patriots rallied from a 13-point deficit for a 28-13 National Football League victory over the Miami Dolphins.

Boosting their record to 6-2, the Patriots took over sole possession of first place in the American Conference East, a game aherad of Miami.

New England took command after Miami moved in front, 13-0, on a 40-yard field goal by Uwe von Schamann at 9:38 of the second period.

The Patriots moved right back to get on the board, marching 69 yards in 7 plays. Grogan passed to Stanley Morgan for 41 yards and a first down at the Miami 6. Four plays later, Horace Ivory went off his right tackle for a yard and the score.

New England, given a big lift by an aroused defense, went in front to stay early in the second half after George Roberts' 30-yard punt went out of bounds at the New England 41.

The Patriots moved to a first down at the Miami 47, and Grogan hit Harold Jackson with a pass for 35 yards and a first down at the 12. Three plays later, Sam Cunningham plunged into the end zone from a yard out.

Cunningham, held in check by the Miami defense most of the game, broke loose in setting up a third touchdown in the fourth period. He carried 19 yards for a first down at the Miami 29 and twice more for a first down at the 18.

Three plays later, Grogan hit Ray Jarvis with a 15-yard pass in the end zone.

Linebacker Mike Hawkins finished the victory by intercepting a pass by reserve quarterback Don Strock and racing into the end zone for the final touchdown with 1:40 remaining.

For the Dolphins, von Schamann kicked a 53-yard field goal with the game just 3:14 old. The Dolphins made it 10-0 on their next possession, Bob Griese passing 13 yards to Bruce Hardy.

Colts 14, Bills 13

At Buffalo, N.Y., Bert Jones, making his first start since he was injured in the season opener, ran a yard for the game's first touchdown and passed to tight end Mack Alston for the last score as the Baltimore Colts edged the Buffalo Bills, 14-13.

Before Jones' four-yard pass to Alston with just over six minutes remaining in the game, the Bills had built a 13-7 lead on Joe Ferguson's 21-yard touchdown pass to Curtis Brown and 40- and 37-yard field goals by Nick Mike-Mayer.

Safety Lyle Blackwood recovered a Roland Hooks fumble with 4:40 left and linebacker Mike Ozdowski sacked Ferguson on fourth down at the Buffalo 14-yard line to seal the Colts' second victory in eight games.

The Bills rolled off 13 sucessive points after Jones scrambled for the first scoring play of the game just before halftime, but could not hold on after the often-injured Jones recovered his form. Jones connected in key situations as he hit just 8 of 25 passes for 164 yards.

Starting from the Baltimore 20-yard line, the Colts drove 80 yards for the winning touchdown in 6 plays — the big ones being Jones' 59-yard pass to wide receiver Randy Burke and 16-yard pass to running back Don McCauley.

Redskins 17, Eagles 7

At Washington, the Redskin defense sacked Ron Jaworski, Philadelphia's quarterback, seven times as Washington defeated the Eagles, 17-7.

The Redskins also held running back Wilbert Montgomery to 33 yards on 11 carries. Montgomery gained 127 yards and scored four touchdowns two weeks ago as the Eagles downed the Redskins, 28-17, at Philadelphia.

For the Redskins, Benny Malone and Joe Theismann ran for touchdowns and Mark Moseley kicked a 23-yard field goal. Jaworski passed 40 yards to tight end Keith Krepfle for the Eagles' touchdown with 4:17 to play.

Philadelphia got inside the Redskin 21 only on the scoring pass. For the day, Jaworski completed 12 of 27 passes for 195 yards, while Theismann hit 15 of 24 for 136 yards. Each was intercepted twice.

Wide receiver Harold Carmichael kept alive his pass-catching string, which now has reached 104 consecutive games. Carmichael, who caught a 26-yard pass from Jaworski with 5 minutes to play, is one game short of the NFL record held by Danny Abramowicz.

Jets 28, Raiders 19

At New York, Richard Todd threw three touchdown passes and the New York Jets intercepted five Ken Stabler passes, to register a 28-19 victory over the Oakland Raiders.

Todd hit wide receiver Wesley Walker for scores on passes of 21 and 20 yards and found tight end Mickey Shuler on a 7-yard pass for New York's final touchdown.

The Raiders had come from behind on 10 points in the second quarter with a fake punt leading to Stabler's 25-yard scoring pass to Raymond Chester just seven seconds before halftime.

But the Jets bounced back, taking a 14-10 lead in the third quarter on Todd's 20-yarder to Walker after Shafer Suggs intercepted Stabler deep in Raider territory.

Jim Breech's second 25-yard field goal of the game narrowed the Jets' lead to 14-13, but Todd carried the Jets to a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns, wrapping it up.

Passes of 31 yards to Derrick Gaffney and 26 yards to Jerome Barkum on consecutive plays positioned the ball for Scott Dierking's 13-yard touchdown run on the first play of the fourth quarter.

After rookie Johnny Lynn made New York's fifth interception of Stabler, Todd took the Jets in again, this time on a 7-yard pass to Shuler with just over three minutes to play. Stabler hit Chester again, this time on a 3-yard pass, for the game's final score with 1:15 to play.

Todd finished with 9 completions in 18 passes for 161 yards. Stabler hit 29 of 47 for 360 yards.

Buccaneers 21, Packers 3

At Tampa, Fla., Doug Williams passed for two touchdowns and plunged a yard for another, and fullback Ricky Bell rushed for a club-record 167 yards to lead the Tampa Bay Buccaneers to a 21-3 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Bell opened the scoring in the first quarter with a 9-yard touchdown pass from Williams. Bell gained 51 yards on three carries during the Buccaneer drive, which began after Cedric Brown intercepted a David Whitehurst pass at the Tampa 32-yard line.

The Bucs drove 82 yards on 14 plays in the second quarter, with Williams plunging over from the 1. A 31-yard run by Jerry Eckwood sparked the drive, which also saw Bell gain 32 yards on short runs.

The Bucs added a 2-yard touchdown pass from Williams to tight end Jimmie Giles with 1:56 left in the game. The score was set up when linebacker David Lewis intercepted a Whitehurst pass at the Green Bay 29 and returned it to the 21.

Chester Marcol hit a 42-yard field goal in the third quarter for Green Bay's only score, but missed attempts of 32 and 46 yards.

Browns 28, Bengals 27

At Cleveland, quarterback Brian Sipe passed for four touchdowns — including three in the second half — to rally the Cleveland Browns to a 28-27 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Sipe threw 27 yards for a touchdown to tight end Ozzie Newsome with 8:44 left in the game to seal the victory. Earlier in the fourth quarter Sipe connected with fullback Mike Pruitt on a 50-yard pass-run scoring play that put the Browns ahead.

Just moments earlier, with the Browns trailing, 20-7, Sipe directed his club on a 12-play, 80-yard drive that was capped by a 5-yard scoring pass to reserve wide receiver Ricky Feacher in the left corner of the end zone. Don Cockroft's extra point made the score 20-14 in the Bengals' favor with 1:15 left in the third quarter.

The Bengals, behind quarterback Ken Anderson, looked in the third quarter as if they would record their second successive victory.

Anderson hit wide receiver Issac Curtis on two consecutive passes that finally put the ball in the end zone. He passed 49 yards to Curtis to put the ball on Cleveland's 8 and then hit the receiver in the right side of the end zone.

But Chris Bahr's extra point try was blocked and the score stood at 20-7, Cincinnati.

College Scores

EAST

or 55, Army 0
n U. 30, Kings Point 0
n 28, Cornell 7
ne 17, Princeton 6
ecticut 19, Maine 7
mouth 18, Harvard 7
ea. Pa. 28, Slippery Rock 14
s Hopkins 18, Georgetown, D.C. 10
sh 16, New Hampshire 3
achusetts 24, Rhode Island 0
17, Virginia 10
St. 35, Syracuse 7
ale 35, Cincinnati 14
nova 29, Holy Cross 14
rginia 27, Tulane 17
37, Columbia 7

SOUTH

oma 27, Tennessee 17
n 38, Georgia Tech 14
el 37, VMI 6
son 28, Duke 10
pia 31, Vanderbilt 10
diana St. 23, Kentucky 19
al. Fla. 19, Boston College 8
issippi St. 45, Marshall 0
rolina 35, N. Carolina St. 21
ers 24, William & Mary 9
rolina 21, Mississippi 14
nia Tech 34, Richmond 6
e Forest 25, Maryland 17

MIDWEST

ana 30, Northwestern 0
as 34, Iowa St. 7
ville 34, Indiana St. 10
ni, Ohio 21, Bowling Green 3
ason 27, Illinois 7
esota 24, Iowa 7
aska 36, Oklahoma St. 0
ouri 23, S. Dakota 22
St. 59, Wisconsin 0
homa 28, Kansas St. 6
ue 14, Michigan St. 7
hern Cal 42, Notre Dame 23
s Christian 24, Tulsa 17
ita St. 24, Drake 17

SOUTHWEST

xas 17, Texas 14
ston 37, Southern Meth. 10
e Tech 30, Rice 7

FAR WEST

ona St. 28, Washington St. 17
a Pacific 14, San Diego 14
ham Young 54, Wyoming 14
ada 45, Prairie Valley 8
e 28, Montana 17
ouri 13, Colorado 7
Mexico 28, Texas-El Paso 0
ton 17, Air Force 9
sburgh 26, Washington 14
ford 38, Arizona 10
A 28, California 27

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	5	0	1.000	—
Boston	4	1	.800	1
New York	3	3	.500	3½
Washington	2	3	.400	3
New Jersey	1	3	.250	3½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	3	3	.500	—
Indiana	3	3	.500	—
San Antonio	2	2	.500	—
Houston	2	3	.400	½
Atlanta	2	4	.333	1
Cleveland	2	4	.333	1

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	4	1	.800	—
Kansas City	2	1	.667	1
Chicago	2	3	.400	2
Utah	0	4	.000	3½
Denver	0	5	.000	4

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	5	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	3	2	.600	2
Golden State	3	2	.600	2
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	2½
Seattle	2	2	.500	2½
San Diego	2	3	.400	3

Friday's Games

New York 111, New Jersey 106 (Williams 31, Knight 29; Williamson 32, Newlin 24)
Boston 130, Washington 93 (Cowens 26, Carr 17; Hayes 23, Grevey 13)
Kansas City 107, Denver 84 (Birdsong 23, Ford 20; Issel 22, Scott 19)
Portland 99, Los Angeles 82 (Brewer 18, Washington, Owens 12; Abdul-Jabbar 22, Wilkes, Nixon 14)
Milwaukee 95, Phoenix 94 (Winters 16, Bridgeman 13; Westphal 29, Adams 23)
Seattle 106, San Diego 98 (Silas 27, Shelton 14; Free 41, Taylor 15)
Philadelphia 112, Detroit 104 (Erving 34, Jones 15; Lanier 14, McElroy 20)

Saturday's Games

Washington 117, Detroit 106 (Hayes 23, Chenier 18; Lanier 31, McElroy 22)
Houston 107, Atlanta 102 (Malone 26, Reid 25; Drew 36, McMillen 14)
San Antonio 129, Cleveland 127 (Kenon, Silas 29, Olberding 22; Mitchell 27, Carr 19)
Philadelphia 134, New York 111 (Mix, Dawkins 19, Erving 17; Williams, Knight 22, Cartwright 16)
Indiana 131, Boston 128 (M. Johnson 33, Davis 32; Archibald 27, Maxwell 23)
Chicago 116, Phoenix 104 (Theus 28, Greenwood, May 18; Adams 32, Robinson 16)
Golden State 101, Utah 96 (Harris 28, Lucas 17; Dantley 31, King 24)

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Montreal	9	4	1	19	284	256
Ottawa	7	4	2	16	315	264
Toronto	5	9	0	10	274	301
Hamilton	5	9	0	10	229	294
West						
Edmonton	10	2	2	22	451	191
Calgary	10	4	0	20	313	238
Br. Columbia	9	4	1	19	299	282
Winnipeg	3	11	0	6	249	307
Saskatchewan	1	12	0	2	146	361

Saturday's Games

Montreal 26, Toronto 11
Calgary 37, British Columbia 32

Sunday's Games

Ottawa at Hamilton
Saskatchewan at Winnipeg

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	4	1	0	8	24	19
Atlanta	2	3	1	5	20	21
Washington	2	4	0	4	22	30
NY Islanders	2	3	0	4	17	15
NY Rangers	2	2	0	4	19	16

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	2	1	2	6	13	14
Vancouver	2	2	1	5	17	19
St. Louis	2	2	1	5	15	17
Winnipeg	2	4	0	4	11	21
Edmonton	1	1	2	4	15	14
Colorado	1	3	1	3	12	15

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	3	1	1	7	20	12
Montreal	3	1	0	6	13	9
Los Angeles	2	3	1	5	27	30
Hartford	1	3	2	4	15	22
Detroit	1	2	2	4	16	18

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Toronto	4	2	0	8	21	14
Boston	4	1	0	8	18	12
Minnesota	3	2	0	6	18	15
Buffalo	3	2	0	6	20	14
Quebec	1	3	2	2	12	16

Friday's Games

Hartford 6, Los Angeles 4 (Mark Howe 2 (2), Allison (1), Bennett (2), Stoughton (2), Sims (2); Simmer 2 (8), Goring (2))
Toronto 5, Washington 3 (Burrows (1), Stiller 2 (4), Williams (3), Maloney (3); Gustafsson 2 (4), Rowe (2))
Winnipeg 3, Minnesota 2 (Marsh (1), Sullivan (3), Wilson (1); Payne 2 (4))
Edmonton 6, Quebec 3 (Hicks (1), Callahan 2 (2), MacDonald 3 (5); Tardif 2 (3), Bernier (2))

Saturday's Games

Boston 5, Los Angeles 4 (O'Reilly (4), Bourque (2), Ratelle (1), Schmautz (4), McNab (2); Simmer (9), Jensen (2), Holward (4), Carlson (1))
Chicago 2, Atlanta 2 (Murray (2), Lecuyer (1); Nilsson (4), Pleff (2))
Colorado 4, Winnipeg 1 (Valiquette 2 (2), Morrison (1), Saleski (2); Wilson (2))
Toronto 2, Vancouver 0 (Sasaniuk (1), Hutchison (1))
New York Islanders 6, Hartford 1 (Harris 3 (4), Kaltur (1), Tambellini (2), Bossy (4); Allison (2))
Montreal 5, New York Rangers 4 (Gainey 2 (2), Lafleur 2 (4), Larouche (2); McEwen (1), Vickers (2), Murdoch (1), Greschner (1))
Pittsburgh 5, Washington 1 (Kindrachuk 2 (4), Schutt (1), Carlyle (1), Marshall (2); Girals (1))
St. Louis 3, Buffalo 1 (Sutter (2), Brownschidle (1), Zuke (1); Van Boxmeer (2))
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 3 (Propp 2 (4), Holmgren 2 (6), Leach 2 (5), MacLeish (3); McCourt (2), Bellow (1), Thomson (4))

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Traded Jamie Easterly, pitcher, to the Montreal Expos for a player to be named later or cash. Optioned Mike Mocha and Bob Sadil, infielders, to Richmond of the International League. Placed Tim Cole, pitcher, and Rafael Ramirez, shortstop, on the active roster.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Placed Gary Lucas and Fred Kuhaulua, pitchers on the active roster. Assigned Andy Dyes, outfielder, and Tony Castillo, catcher, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League. Named Al Heist coach and outfield instructor.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DENVER NUGGETS—Purchased George Johnson, forward, from the Milwaukee Bucks. Placed Kim Hughes, center, on the injured list.

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS—Signed Dennis Johnson, guard, to a multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Ricky Patten, running back. Placed Steve Atkins, running back, on the injured reserve list.

Bulls Lose Gilmore

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (UPI) — Center Artis Gilmore, who had not missed a professional game in his career and who had played in 670 successive games, will have to undergo knee surgery this week and will be lost to the Chicago Bulls until the turn of the year, officials of the National Basketball Association team said.

Rodgers Is First Again In New York Marathon

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP) — Bill Rodgers, running conservatively and steadily, wore down inexperienced Kirk Pfeffer to win the New York City Marathon today for the fourth consecutive year, while Grete Waitz, performing as expected, broke her woman's world record.

Rodgers overtook the tiring Pfeffer, who decided only yesterday to compete, just after the 22-mile mark in the 26-mile, 385-yard grind through New York's five boroughs.

"When I did catch him, I knew I'd be able to beat him," said the 31-year-old Rodgers, after completing the course in 2 hours, 11 minutes, 42 seconds.

Waitz, a 26-year-old secondary school teacher in Oslo, was clocked in 2:27:33, shattering the mark of 2:32:30 she set last year in winning the New York City Marathon.

A record field of 14,153 was entered — 12,324 men and 1,829 women — and many of them, including runners from all 50 states and some 1,800 competitors from 39 foreign countries, got off to a false start at the Verrazano Bridge in Staten Island. But the mass of humanity that went crushing past the starting line before the official gun went off was much too big to recall.

And so the huge, cumbersome field continued on its way, past the hundreds of thousands of persons lining the streets of New York plus television viewers.

Pfeffer, after relinquishing the lead, held on for second place in 2:13:08.

He was followed by two Englishmen, Steve Kenyon in 2:13:29, and Ian Thompson, 2:13:42. Rounding out the top 10 were: Benji Durden, U.S., 2:13:48; Jukka Toivola, Finland, 2:13:59; Frank Shorter, U.S., 2:16:15; Ron Tabb, U.S., 2:16:28; Jon Anderson, U.S., 2:16:38; and Olvind Dahl, Norway, 2:16:41.

In the women's division, Waitz was followed by Gillian Adams, Britain, 2:38:31; Jacqueline Gareau, Canada, 2:39:04; Patti Lyons, U.S., 2:40:17; and Carol Gould, Britain, 2:42:19.

Italians Showing the Old Davis Cup Spirit

By Charles Friedman

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT) — When the cable from Rome arrived in the offices of the U.S. Tennis Association here, there were gasps, then titters and then cries of outrage.

The cable read: "Congratulations. Now come and beat us in Rome if you are really so tough."

It was the first psychological dart from the Italian Davis Cup team, which is scheduled to meet the United States, the defending champion, in the final at San Francisco starting Dec. 14. And it was a dare to the Americans to play the series on clay at the Foro Italica, rather than on an indoor synthetic surface.

"This is like the old days, when they used to drink champagne out of the cup and carry it down the avenue on parade," said an old-timer. "Only then it was between Britain and the U.S. most of the time. The Italians have the old spirit."

According to the rules, the United States this year has the home-court advantage, and there was no question about giving it up. But the feeling at the USTA was that the Italians had to be put in their place. Here was its reply:

"Congratulations. Look forward to playing you on cement in U.S."

Well, it will not be cement, but it will be the kind of surface that Adriano Panatta and Corrado Barazzutti, the two Italian stars, do not particularly favor. They were raised on slow clay and are usually at their best in the Foro, where the fans go into a frenzy over their national heroes, usually to the detriment of the opponents.

John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis, the U.S. singles players, can perform equally well on clay or hard courts. Stan Smith and Bob Lutz, the doubles team, learned to play on California hard courts and prefer that surface. But they don't mind clay, either.

On a clay court, the ball hangs and there is time to prepare for the shot. It is a game of tactics and patience. The serve is neutralized and not so dominant as on a hard court, where it speeds up after hitting the ground. The footing is different, too. Clay players like to slide into the ball; they cannot do that on a hard surface.

"Sure, we'll be playing on our surface," said Tony Trabert, who holds the record for the most victories, 13, by a U.S. Davis Cup captain, "but you must remember that the Italians are tour veterans and have played for years on all kinds of surfaces and have done well on other than clay."

This is the first time that the two countries are meeting in the final. They have met seven times in Davis Cup play, with the United States holding a 5-2 lead. At the last confrontation, in Rome in 1961, Italy won by 4-1. It also beat the United States in 1960. The only previous time they played in America was in 1956, when the United States triumphed, 4-1, at Forest Hills.

With 25 victories in the finals, the United States has won the Davis Cup more times than any other nation. Australia, which the United States beat in the 1979 semifinals at Sydney, has 24. Only five other nations have won — Britain, France, Sweden, Italy (in 1976) and South Africa.

Italians Name Captain

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP) — The Italian Tennis Federation has named Vittorio Crotta as temporary nonplaying captain of the national team to replace Bitti Bergamo, who was killed in an automobile crash near Florence this month.

Swann Upheld In Suit Charging Police Brutality

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (UPI) — A Superior Court jury here has awarded Lynn Swann, the Pittsburgh Steeler All-Pro wide receiver, his two brothers and a cousin $162,000 in their civil suit charging police brutality.

The plaintiffs, who each received $40,500, sought $2 million for an incident on Jan. 31, 1974, that began when their car ran a red light.

The jury, after deliberating almost a week, also awarded two policemen nearly $19,000. They had filed a cross-complaint.

The other plaintiffs in the case against the city of San Francisco were Dr. Brian Swann, a dentist, his brother, Calvin, and their cousin, Michael Henderson. They accused the defendants of false arrest and imprisonment, assault and battery and use of racial slurs.

Kevin O'Donnell, an attorney for the city, said there was a strong possibility of an appeal. He called the verdict "inconsistent with the evidence."

Swann, a former University of Southern California All-American, was late reporting to the Steelers this National Football League season because of the suit. He testified during the 2 ½-month trial that he, his brothers and cousin were beaten by the police and called "black monkeys" and "black aborigines."

More Sports On Page 11

Observer

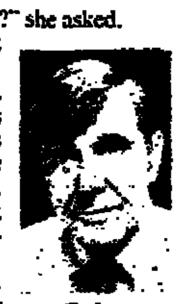
A Farewell to Loins

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Out of the attic where she had been rummaging among my secret treasures came a dear, sweet child with a novel published 30 years ago and tucked away almost ever since for clandestine reading on a dim night in February.

"What are loins?" she asked.

"Give me that book," I said.



Baker

She didn't. "Somebody has underlined this sentence," she said, reading: "'In her loins she felt the ancient hunger stirring.'"

The innocent curiosity on her face left no doubt that the sentence meant absolutely nothing to her: that she, in fact, had not an inkling of what loins were. Oh, she was old enough, all right, to know that a loin was something we might have in the deep freeze.

* * *

This child, though beneficiary of progressive sex education in the public school system and voracious consumer of modern anatomical potboilers and R-rated films, was utterly ignorant of loins.

Well, I am nothing if not enlightened in my willingness to tell children all. I laughed a very superior laugh. "Never heard of loins, eh?" (Very superior laughter.) "What do they teach you at the movies these days, anyhow?"

I savored this rare opportunity to have the drop on the Pepsi generation, then relented and said, "Loins are —"

At that instant I became aware that I didn't know what loins are, that I had never known what loins were. *Loins were* — well, *loins!*

It was like trying to tell somebody what ham hocks are. People who know what ham hocks are have a hard time telling people who don't.

Loins, let me quickly add for the benefit of youngsters in the audience, have nothing to do with ham hocks. Nowadays, I gather, loins don't even exist anymore, but at one time they were absolutely indispensable anatomy to all authors of books intended to steam the eyeglasses, as well as books dealing with men of heroic iron.

The latter were forever girding their loins. In fact, that was all they did to their loins so far as I could determine.

* * *

I was never able to envision a girding. I assumed it involved wrapping something tightly, as in a girdle, but I rejected the image of Achilles and Hector lacing girdles around their loins, not only because it seemed effeminate but also because I couldn't imagine precisely where their loins were located.

The literary evidence suggested they were located somewhere in the middle third of the torso, but whether they were interior or exterior and precisely what they looked like were mysteries.

The mystery was deepened by their obvious versatility. On one hand, loins could be girded; on the other, they were also subject to curious internal sensations. This was particularly so in the case of women whose loins were capable of feeling ancient hunger stirring, irresistible yearning and similar appetites of a distinctly lubricious character.

Modern novelists seem to have *abandoned loins. I am now on page* 223 of a fairly typical novel of the sort that sells 750,000 copies in hard cover alone and have yet to encounter loins anywhere.

Every chapter canvasses both male and female carcasses with a thoroughness that would awe a surgeon, but in all that endless description of the human parts there is not a single mention of the loins.

* * *

I take this to reflect a slavish obedience to modern literature's dictum that writers always call a liver a liver, a kidney a kidney, a pancreas a pancreas, and so on. I also assume that these writers, with their *staggering knowledge of the human* corpus, would call loins loins if there were any loins to be described. That they never do so persuades me that loins no longer exist.

Very well. I do not resist the march of knowledge. I concede that the heroine about whom the child asked me felt ancient hunger stirring in her ileum, her esophagus, her capillaries perhaps, though it makes her less interesting, since I am not her physician. But what can strong men gird if not their loins? Their hips, I suppose. "Fierce Achilles girded his hips."

Forget it, Homer.

Philip Baker

Son of Josephine Is Trying to Peel Away The Shadow of a Jazz-Age Legend

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON (WP) — The moods of Philip Baker glow and change like neon, first bright and joyous, then critical and displeased.

He is the son of Josephine Baker, the Parisian nightclub legend of the '20s, and he struggles, trying to describe a woman he knew intimately yet distantly, a mother who denied him, then depended heavily on him. He lived in her shadow.

And she cast a formidable one from the day in 1925 that she seduced Paris in a skirt of bananas, through her work for the French Resistance in World War II, through her years of generosity and hard times as the mother of 11 adopted children.

Now Philip Baker is smiling, the freckles spreading like nutmeg. The cabaret singer is in town firming up plans for a 36-city tour of his multimedia show, which begins at Howard University on Nov. 18. Relaxing between appointments, he offers a sample of his life with Josephine:



James A. Parcell, The Washington Post

Philip Baker: "Thank you mother."

'Book Him'

During the intermission of his first nightclub act years ago in Rome, at the club of the celebrated hostess Bricktop, Philip Baker got a note backstage. "You're not doing any of my numbers," wailed the writer — his mother.

"Jo told me, 'You have to struggle and make it like other young people,' and then she called Bricktop and said, 'Book him.' Then she said she was coming and I said no. But there she was opening night in one of her disguises, a wig and big glasses.

"So I went back on stage and said, 'My mother's here. I'm really nervous because she's critical. But I hope you'll bear with me.' I didn't mention her name. And she stood up and yelled, 'You didn't tell them it was Josephine.' And the audience went wild."

So what do you do with that kind of mother, whose fame endured 50 years before her death in 1975. How do you turn out: revengeful like Christina Crawford, adoring like Natalie Cole, ambivalent like Mercer Ellington?

Baker looks sideways, a trim profile of tweed and turtleneck, shaping a rich mouth *into a moon. "Well, it's like I said to Gail* Lumet [Lena Horne's daughter], if we came out of this . . . sane, we are incredible people," he says.

The only natural child of Jo Baker, the product of a little-known relationship between Baker and a Harlem businessman during her run with the Ziegfeld Follies in New York in the mid-1930s, he is hardly ever mentioned in his mother's biographies. But reams of newsprint have been devoted to her 11 adopted children and embellished her reputation as a large-hearted heroine.

"People say she didn't want to be tainted," Baker said, explaining his absence from biographies and even her obituaries. For the first five years of his life, he lived with his father, whom he describes as a landlord and street lawyer "to numbers people and some other illegal businesses.

"Jo told me she thought my early years were crucial, so I had to know my black heritage. I have tried to look at the period. She had made it in Europe. Then she came back for the Follies, was terribly frustrated. Her manager, who wanted to marry her, went back to France. She was alone, had this relationship and child. But *when my father died she claimed me."*

So instead of hostility Philip Baker offers understanding and loyalty. There's also candidness about his seesaw view of his mother, anger at accusations of his exploiting her name, bitterness about her treatment in the U.S. when she spoke out against racial discrimination, frustration that his own success in Europe hasn't been matched in the United States. "Skitsy" is Baker's flip shorthand for his schizophrenic feelings toward her, and it is evident that he is still working out the relationship.

To set the record straight, Baker begins in the middle, retelling the famous story of his mother's charge that the Stork Club waiters ignored her during a visit in 1951 and the ensuing battle with powerful columnist Walter Winchell. Baker is still mad.

"The myth is that she was superficial, materialistic, that she was a classic black dumb blonde, that she had trouble with her blackness." And though he can tell plenty of stories about her racial consciousness — "Jo was a god in Harlem. When she was there, she was home." He admits she cooperated with the myths. "She knew she had to be what people wanted — she had to be stupid; she had to be glamorous."

She was born in St. Louis, the daughter of a washerwoman, and earned her first coins as a maid before she found show business. After a break in the pivotal black revue "Shuffle Along," she left for Paris, danced the Charleston, pranced on stage in exotic costumes and largely personified the Jazz Age for Europeans.

Still, he believes he never really knew her. "My childhood was difficult because I was Jo *Baker's son. For years I was very angry be*cause I thought she was giving love to everyone else but me. So the time we spent together was very intense. She was always there for the noon meal, but we never had the meal together because the phones kept ringing."

For Baker, taking a career route other than show business was never a question. "Every night after homework, I went to the theater. *On Saturdays and Sundays I stayed all day. It* didn't turn me off. I loved it, I loved the applause," he says.

During the time Josephine Baker stayed away from the United States, her son was drawn by the civil-rights movement. His involvement coincided with her adoption of what she called her "rainbow tribe" of children of different nationalities. "When I was *16, she started adopting. And I was very hos*tile at first. I saw her, at that point, pulling back and spending more time at home. Then the time was gone," he said.

In America, he met Coretta Scott King, whose husband was then leading a burgeoning movement, and was drawn into the fund-raising and marching end of the movement. Both mother and son took part in the historic 1963 march on Washington, Jo Baker wearing her uniform of the Free French.

High Points

Baker tried to break into clubs in the United States. About 1963 he appeared at San Francisco's hungry i, with a little-known Bill Cosby as the opening act. That and an impromptu duo with a good friend, Barbra Streisand, at the London Palladium have been the high points of his career.

"Years ago Barbra and I were roommates. She was working the Bon Soir for $7 a weekend. We were not lovers, by no means," says Baker, who has been married and divorced and has two children. They were mutual confidence-builders, and Streisand helped him move away from the shadow of his mother. Coming to grips with his mother's death has *consumed most of the last three years for* Baker. "After her last performance she was sitting on the stage and told her light man to hit the spotlight. She said, 'I just want to be onstage one more time.' She knew the end was coming. Then her funeral was like going to another performance. But for 1½ years I didn't deal with her death. She was away. I never cried, I never went to the cemetery."

In his show, Philip Baker doesn't mention his mother at all. "But at the end, there are slides, pictures of me with her in the park. And it ends with her banana number. And I turn around and say, 'Thank you mother, for giving it all to me.' That's how I feel."

PEOPLE: *Princess Margaret Cannot Go to Ireland*

Britain's **Princess Margaret** has been refused permission to go on a holiday in Ireland, a Dublin newspaper says. The Sunday Independent quoted a friend of the princess as saying that "the British Foreign Office refused to let her make the trip for security reasons." Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Princess Margaret ducked into a fashion show through the back door Saturday night as 20 protesters with a pig demonstrated against her reported remark that Irish people were pigs. The protesters called themselves members of "Action for Irish Rights." The princess was reported to have made the remark at a recent dinner party in Chicago. She has denied it.

* * *

Amy Carter celebrated her 12th birthday Friday by sitting through two showings of the movie "A Little Romance" at two birthday parties with two birthday cakes. The guests at the first birthday party Friday afternoon were members of the Little General Cloggers, a dance group from Atlanta to which President Carter's daughter once belonged. A group of about 30 friends from the Washington area gathered Friday night for the same movie, with hamburgers, hot dogs and chocolate cake afterward. It was fine with Amy to sit through the movie twice, a spokesman for Rosalynn Carter said. "It was her idea."

* * *

Eldridge Cleaver, a former convict and the founder of the Black Panthers, is now a supporter of the Unification Church headed by **Sun** *Myung Moon. Cleaver, who faces* trial later this year on a charge of attempted murder in a shoot-out with police in 1968, said Thursday that he was impressed by the "Moonies" and had spent a week at the Unification Church's establishment in northern California. "I would rather be with the littlest Moonie than with Billy Graham," he said. "Not because Billy Graham is so bad or the Moonies are so good, but because they [Moonies] do what they say." Cleaver in recent years has headed his own Christian Crusade, preaching the value of "born again" Christianity. He served nine years in prison after being convicted of rape.

* * *

David Clayton Thomas, the lead singer of the rock group "Blood, Sweat and Tears," pleaded not guilty Friday to charges of hitting a 21-year-old woman in the face. Thomas had surrendered earlier in the day to police, who had been seeking him on an assault charge since August, authorities said. Police charged that Thomas, who lives in Manhattan, hit **Dana Tarulli** after an argument at the woman's home early in the morning of Aug. 20. The singer's attorney said that Thomas had met Ms. Tarulli at "My Father's Place," a club in New York state where the group was singing. Police said that Thomas and Ms. Tarulli, who had just met, argued about "personal problems."

* * *

Robert Guccione, the publisher of Omni and Penthouse magazines and soon to be a gambling house operator in Atlantic City, N.J., knows a winning hand when he sees one. After watching a poker-playing computer in New York defeat all those who took it on, including science fiction writer **Isaac Asimov**, Guccione said, "I'm going to have that thing licensed by the New Jersey Gambling Authority and put it in my casino."

* * *

Former President **Gerald Ford** was honored Saturday by his alma mater, the Yale Law School in New Haven, Conn. Preferring to reminisce about his Yale days, Ford made no public reference to his announcement on Friday in Washington that he had decided not to become an active candidate for the 1980 presidential nomination. He declined to comment on whether he would reconsider his action. "I can perform my role best by continuing *my non-status situation* and speaking out on many issues," he said. The presentation was part of the annual fall convocation of Yale Law School alumni. The citation of merit is presented annually to a Yale Law graduate in recognition of outstanding achievement and service to the law school.

* * *

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., a contender for the Republican presidential nomination, has made ambitious celebration plans for election night 1980. He has reserved most of the Hyatt Regency hotel in Knoxville, Tenn., where he celebrated his election victories in 1972 and 1978. *His press secretary predicted:* "We're going to have the biggest celebration Knoxville has ever seen. We've told the hotel management we want everything we can get: the lobby, rooms, restaurants."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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EMPLOYMENT

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EMPLOYMENT

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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